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Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Budget for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, which amounts to $220,830,200 gross ($216,814,800 net).

Of the total budget, some 13 per cent of resources relate to civilian personnel costs. Operational costs account for 28 per cent of the budget, military personnel costs reflect 55 per cent, and staff assessment comprises 2 per cent of the total. Two per cent of the total resources are related to other programmes.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 3.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/242 of 24 December 2001, if a report is submitted late to conference services, the reasons therefor should be included in a footnote to the document. The required footnote was not included in the present submission.

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I. Overview

1. The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), which amounts to $220,830,200 gross ($216,814,800 net).

2. The estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 represent an 11.3 per cent increase ($22,430,200) in total gross resources in relation to the apportionment for the current period, from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. The proposed increase reflects a 7.3 per cent increase in military personnel costs, a 6.5 per cent increase in civilian personnel costs, a 24.1 per cent increase in operational costs, a 4.5 per cent increase in other programmes and a 2.7 per cent increase in staff assessment. The financial resource requirements are summarized in table 1, and military and civilian staff requirements are reflected in table 2.

Table 1
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*2000/01 expenditures*	*2001/02 apportionment*	*2002/03 cost estimates*[a]	*Proposed increase/(decrease) over 2001/02*	
				Amount	*Percentage*
Military personnel	58 852.8	112 329.2	120 572.2	8 243.0	7.3
Civilian personnel	12 249.1	27 958.0	29 787.3	1 829.3	6.5
Operational requirements	80 993.8	50 175.1	62 247.7	12 072.6	24.1
Other programmes[b]	1 186.7	4 027.6	4 207.6	180.0	4.5
Staff assessment	1 453.4	3 910.1	4 015.4	105.3	2.7
Gross requirements[c]	**154 915.8**	**198 400.0**	**220 830.2**	**22 430.2**	**11.3**
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**154 915.8**	**198 400.0**	**220 830.2**	**22 430.2**	**11.3**

[a] Information on the distribution of resources by standard and mission-specific costs is contained in annex II.B.
[b] Excludes personnel.
[c] Exclusive of the provision for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

Table 2
Human resources

Military and civilian staff resources	*2000/01*	*2001/02*	*2002/03*	*Increase/(decrease) over 2001/02*
Military observers	143	220	220	-
Military contingents	1 858	3 980	3 980	-
Military liaison officers				
Civilian police				
International staff	123	257	259	2
National officers				
Local staff	88	274	274	-
United Nations Volunteers	1	82	82	-

3. **The action to be taken by the General Assembly is as follows:**

(a) To appropriate the amount of $220,830,200 gross ($216,814,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

(b) To assess the amount in subparagraph (a) above at a monthly rate of $18,402,517 gross ($18,067,900 net) should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Mission.

II. Political mandate of the Mission

(Security Council resolutions 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, 1344 (2001) of 15 March 2001 and 1369 (2001) of 14 September 2001)

4. The United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1312 (2000) for an initial period of six months, until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Council authorization. By that resolution, UNMEE was entrusted with the mandate: (a) to establish and maintain liaison with the parties; (b) to visit the parties' military headquarters and other units in all areas of operation of the Mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General; (c) to establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities; (d) to prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities (S/2000/601); and (e) to assist in planning for a future peacekeeping operation as necessary.

5. By its resolution 1320 (2000), the Security Council authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, until 15 March 2001, with a mandate: (a) to monitor the cessation of hostilities; (b) to assist, as appropriate, in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed by the parties; (c) to monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999 that were not under Ethiopian

administration before 6 May 1998; (d) to monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed; (e) to simultaneously monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that were to redeploy in order to remain at a distance of 25 kilometres from positions to which Ethiopian forces were to redeploy; (f) to monitor the temporary security zone to assist in ensuring compliance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities; (g) to chair the Military Coordination Commission to be established by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the Agreement; (h) to coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine-action activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it; and (i) to coordinate the Mission's activities in the zone and areas adjacent to it with humanitarian and human rights activities of the United Nations and other organizations in those areas.

6. In its resolution 1344 (2001), the Security Council extended the mandate of UNMEE at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000) until 15 September 2001. The Council also called upon the parties to continue working towards the full and prompt implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities and the subsequent Peace Agreement signed by them in Algiers, on 18 June and 12 December 2000 (A/55/686-S/2000/1183) respectively. This included the expeditious completion of the remaining steps, in particular the rearrangement of forces necessary for the establishment of the temporary security zone, and the fulfilment of the obligations: (a) to ensure freedom of movement and access for UNMEE; (b) to establish a direct air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara in the interest of the safety of United Nations personnel; (c) to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General; and (d) to facilitate mine action in coordination with the United Nations Mine Action Service, in particular through exchanging and providing existing maps and any other relevant information to the United Nations.

7. In the same resolution, the Security Council stressed: (a) that the agreements linked the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border, which was a key element of the peace process; and (b) the importance of the close relationship between UNMEE and the Boundary Commission. The Council, noting the recommendations contained in paragraphs 50 and 53 of the report of the Secretary-General dated 7 March 2001 (S/2001/202), encouraged UNMEE to provide appropriate support to the Boundary Commission.

8. Subsequently, in its resolution 1369 (2001) of 14 September 2001, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMEE until 15 March 2002 at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000). The Council also called upon the parties to urgently resolve the outstanding issues in accordance with the Algiers agreements and to fulfil the following obligations: (a) the parties must provide freedom of movement and access for UNMEE personnel and its supplies as required for the performance of the Mission's duties; Eritrea must without restriction allow UNMEE to monitor the 15-kilometre area north of the temporary security zone; and Ethiopia must avoid creating restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMEE in the 15-kilometre area south of the zone; (b) the parties must facilitate the establishment of a secure and practicable air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara, which does not require a detour through other countries, by accepting the proposal made in this regard by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; (c) Eritrea must provide UNMEE with

information on the local militia and police inside the temporary security zone, including their weapons, necessary for the Mission to verify that the functions and configurations of the militia and police do not exceed that which prevailed before the outbreak of the conflict; (d) Ethiopia must provide UNMEE with full information and maps concerning all minefields so as to facilitate the work of the Mine Action Coordination Centre with a view to allowing internally displaced persons to return safely to their homes within the zone; (e) Eritrea must, without further delay, conclude the status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General; (f) the parties must, unconditionally and without further delay, and in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions, release and return the remaining prisoners of war and detainees under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross; and (g) the parties must fulfil their financial responsibilities regarding the Boundary Commission.

9. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 12 January 2001 (S/2001/45), an Agreement was signed on 12 December 2000 by the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (A/55/686-S/2000/1183) envisaging, among other things, the establishment of a neutral boundary commission mandated to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law and the establishment of a neutral commission to decide on all claims for loss, damage or injury from either side. Pursuant to the signing of the above Agreement, trust funds to facilitate the financing of the two independent commissions have been established.

10. From 21 to 25 February 2002, the Security Council dispatched a special mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea. In its report (S/2002/205), the mission stated, among other things, that once the Boundary Commission had determined the location of the individual boundary pillars, all demining required for demarcation should move forward without delay. The mission also stated that the Secretary-General should be invited to submit recommendations at an early stage, taking into account the decision of the Boundary Commission, the contributions of the parties, the capacity of UNMEE and the resources available in the United Nations Trust Fund in support of the delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border.

11. The current mandate of UNMEE expires on 15 March 2002 (Security Council resolution 1369 (2001)).

III. Operational plan and requirements

12. The operational plan and requirements of the Mission were set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/785) dated 9 August 2000, as well as in his subsequent reports to the Security Council dated 18 September 2000 (S/2000/879), 12 January 2001 (S/2001/45), 7 March 2001 (S/2001/202), 19 June 2001 (S/2001/608), 5 September 2001 (S/2001/843) and 13 December 2001 (S/2001/1194).

IV. Contributions made under the status-of-forces agreement

13. The status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia was concluded on 23 March 2001. Under its terms, the following facilities have been provided to the United Nations by the Government, and that arrangement is expected to continue for the period 2002/03:

Government	*Contribution*	*Value*[a]
Ethiopia	Premises for accommodation of military personnel, office premises, transit camps or other premises for the conduct of operational and administrative activities of UNMEE.	-
	Provision of water, electricity and other facilities free of charge.	-

[a] Value not quantified.

14. The status-of-forces agreement with the Government of Eritrea in respect of UNMEE remains to be signed. Pending the conclusion of an agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement of 9 October 1990 (A/45/594, annex) applies provisionally. In its report on the UNMEE budget for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/56/661, para. 15), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions indicated that the Mission had paid taxes under protest to the Government of Eritrea. As at 28 February 2002, UNMEE had paid a total of $172,858.36 to Eritrea. Also, UNMEE had paid taxes to the Government of Ethiopia in the amount of $796.72 as at the end of February 2002, notwithstanding the status-of-forces agreement in effect between the United Nations and that Government.

V. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

Voluntary contributions

		Value (United States dollars)	
Government/organization	*In-kind contribution*	*1 June 2001 to 30 June 2002*	*1 July 2003 to 30 June 2003*
Netherlands	Bailey bridge	200 000	-

Trust funds

Trust fund	*Amount (United States dollars)*
Trust Fund in support of the delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border	
Opening balance as at 30 June 2000	952 767
1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	
Income	3 075 900
Expenditures	(121 560)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2001	**3 907 107**
Trust Fund to support the peace process in Ethiopia and Eritrea[a]	
Opening balance as at 30 June 2000	-
1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	
Income	-
Expenditures	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2001	-

[a] The Trust Fund was established on 23 July 2001.

VI. Status of reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments

Current troop contributors

15. The current troop contributors are the Governments of Bangladesh, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya and Slovakia. Staff officers for the force headquarters have been provided by Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Finland, France, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, the United States of America and Zambia. Former troop contributors include Canada and Denmark. Staff officers for the force headquarters were provided in the past by Argentina, Austria, Norway, Poland and Sweden.

Status of reimbursement

16. Full reimbursement of troop costs in the amount of $39,517,629 has been made for the period ended 31 October 2001.

17. The amount owed to troop-contributing countries for the period from 1 November 2001 to 28 February 2002 totals $16,783,403.

VII. Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

A. Method of reimbursement

18. Requirements for reimbursement of troop-contributing countries are based on the new standard reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment (wet-lease) and self-sustainment as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001, in accordance with the recommendation of the post-Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.

B. Requirements

Major equipment

19. Estimates for the budgeted period for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment costs are based on standard rates for contingent-owned equipment (wet-lease) and self-sustainment, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1369 (2001) of 14 September 2001, in respect of 3,110 infantry personnel and 870 personnel of logistical and specialized units. Requirements for reimbursement of major equipment amount to $22,153,700 inclusive of special equipment.

Special equipment

20. Requirements for special equipment for demining and heavy engineering in respect of troop contributors (Bangladesh, Ireland, India and Slovakia) are estimated at $2,989,276.

Self-sustainment

21. Requirements for self-sustainment are included in the cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, which are estimated at $16,602,300 as follows:

Category	*Amount (United States dollars)*
Accommodation	249 900
Bedding	701 300
Catering	1 202 800
Communication	3 857 200
Electrical	1 291 000
Explosive ordnance disposal	332 100
Field defence stores	61 300
Furniture	1 021 200
Laundry and cleaning	1 022 100
Medical	3 663 400
Minor engineering	739 300

Category	*Amount (United States dollars)*
Observation	1 423 900
Office equipment	702 200
Tentage	41 200
Welfare	293 400
Total	**16 602 300**

Mission factors

22. Mission factors intended to compensate troop-contributing countries for extreme operational conditions in the mission area apply to the monthly reimbursable rates, as indicated below:

Mission factors	*Percentage*
Extreme environmental conditions	0.70
Intensified operational conditions	3.00
Hostile action/forced abandonment	1.90
Incremental transportation	2.00

VIII. Staffing requirements

Changes in staffing requirements

	Number of posts		
Category	*Current staffing*	*Proposed staffing requirements*	*Net change*
International staff			
Under-Secretary-General	1	1	-
Assistant Secretary-General	2	2	-
D-2	1	1	-
D-1	4	4	-
P-5	7	7	-
P-4	30	32	2
P-3	54	53	(1)
P-2/P-1	10	10	-
Subtotal	**109**	**110**	**1**
General Service (Principal level)	-	-	-
General Service (Other level)	37	37	-
Subtotal	**37**	**37**	**-**

Category	Number of posts		
	Current staffing	Proposed staffing requirements	Net change
Field Service	111	112	1
Security Service	-	-	-
Subtotal	**111**	**112**	**1**
Total, international staff	**257**	**259**	**2**
Local staff	274	274	-
National officers	-	-	-
United Nations Volunteers	82	82	-
Subtotal	**356**	**356**	-
Total	**613**	**615**	**2**

23. The proposed changes in the staffing requirements for the period 2002/03 are shown in the table above. The net change is an increase of two posts in the overall staffing level. The increase comprises one new P-4 post for an HIV/AIDS officer to perform medical duties for UNMEE as well as to coordinate with various agencies under the aegis of the Medical Service, in close collaboration with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the upgrading of the P-3 post of Special Assistant to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Addis Ababa to the P-4 level in line with the similar post in Asmara, and one new Field Service post for an aviation safety assistant to assist in providing effective accident prevention and safety oversight for the UNMEE air fleet. The detailed breakdown by office is shown in the following table:

Proposed staffing

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*								
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/ P-1*	***Sub-total***	*Field Service*	*Principal level*	*Other level*	*Security Service*	***Sub-total***	*Local staff*	*National officers*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Substantive																		
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General																		
Current	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	**9**	-	-	4	-	**4**	7	-	-	**20**
Proposed	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	**9**	-	-	4	-	**4**	7	-	-	**20**
Office of the Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General																		
Current	-	2	-	1	4	10	19	1	**37**	6	-	10	-	**16**	15	-	10	**78**
Proposed	-	2	-	1	4	11	18	1	**37**	6	-	10	-	**16**	15	-	10	**78**
Office of the Force Commander																		
Current	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	**2**	1	-	2	-	**3**	2	-	-	**7**
Proposed	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	**2**	1	-	2	-	**3**	2	-	-	**7**
Subtotal																		
Current	1	2	1	3	5	13	22	1	**48**	7	-	16	-	**23**	24	-	10	**105**
Proposed	1	2	1	3	5	14	21	1	**48**	7	-	16	-	**23**	24	-	10	**105**
Net change						1	(1)											
Division of Administration																		
Current	-	-	-	1	2	17	32	9	**61**	104	-	21	-	**125**	250	-	72	**508**
Proposed	-	-	-	1	2	18	32	9	**62**	105	-	21	-	**126**	250	-	72	**510**
Net change						1			**1**	1				**1**				**2**
Total																		
Current	1	2	1	4	7	30	54	10	**109**	111	-	37	-	**148**	274	-	82	**613**
Proposed	1	2	1	4	7	32	53	10	**110**	112	-	37	-	**149**	274	-	82	**615**
Net change						2	(1)		**1**	1				**1**				**2**

IX. Objective-setting

24. In its resolution 55/220 C of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the use of objective-setting by the administrations of peacekeeping missions and that the development and attainment of those objectives are reported on to the General Assembly through the financial performance reports. In this connection, the objectives set by UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 are as follows:

Objective 1: To provide UNMEE with safe, efficient, cost-effective and expeditious aviation support.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) To accomplish 2,400 flights to move personnel in the mission area.	(a) Percentage of flights achieved during the period.
(b) To accomplish 1,500 flights to move cargo.	(b) Percentage of flights achieved during the period.
(c) To accomplish 1,300 temporary security zone reconnaissance flights.	(c) Percentage of flights achieved during the period.
(d) To accomplish 100 casualty/medical evacuation flights.	(d) Percentage of flights achieved during the period.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are envisaged to be achieved on the assumption that the Mission's air-support requirements do not change and the environmental and local and regional conditions remain stable.

Objective 2: To provide a comprehensive and effective procurement service to enable the Mission to carry out its mandate effectively.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) To acquire goods and services in support of the Mission's objectives in line with the requisitioners' requirements; to aim for deliveries and the payment of vendors in a timely manner, satisfying the needs of the United Nations and its suppliers.	(a) The flow of requisitions from self-accounting units and/or certifying officers.
(b) To reduce the time and effort required in the presentation and passing of cases to the Local Committee on Contracts.	(b) A reduction in number of vendors chasing delinquent payments.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(c) To reduce the number of post facto transactions being handled by the Procurement Section.	(c) A reduction in time spent in preparing cases for presentation to the Local Committee on Contracts, allowing staff time to be used for more productive work.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are expected to be achieved assuming: (i) that the requirements of the self-accounting units are submitted in a timely manner and that those units adhere to a coherent procurement plan; and (ii) that the appropriate departments handle receiving documents and invoices promptly.

Objective 3: To ensure adequate planning and purchasing of much-needed spare parts and expendable items in order to satisfy the requirements of the Mission and to provide better services that will improve information flow.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) The procurement of needed material for the different communication sections will improve services and shorten the time needed for future repairs.	(a) Enhancement of the availability of services for field equipment maintenance as well as improvement of the present field installations in accordance with international standards.
(b) The extension of services to different United Nations agencies that may require the resources of UNMEE.	(b) A further increase in services for other United Nations agencies that may require the Mission's assistance.
(c) The prioritization of the purchase of spare parts for equipment in the field, given that the maintenance of mobile equipment is so critical to the Mission's success.	(c) Less downtime of services due to unavailability of materials.

External factors: The objectives and expected accomplishments are expected to be achieved on the assumption that: (a) the dynamic nature of the Mission will not lead to an increase in both the number and size of team sites and observation posts and future equipment needs will be identified in a timely manner; (b) priority attention will be given to continued problems with the local power supply, which has often resulted in damage to electrical equipment, notwithstanding installed power protection systems; and (c) the chances of both civil unrest and a resumption of hostilities that could lead to damage to or the destruction of United Nations-owned equipment have diminished.

Annex I

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

A. Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

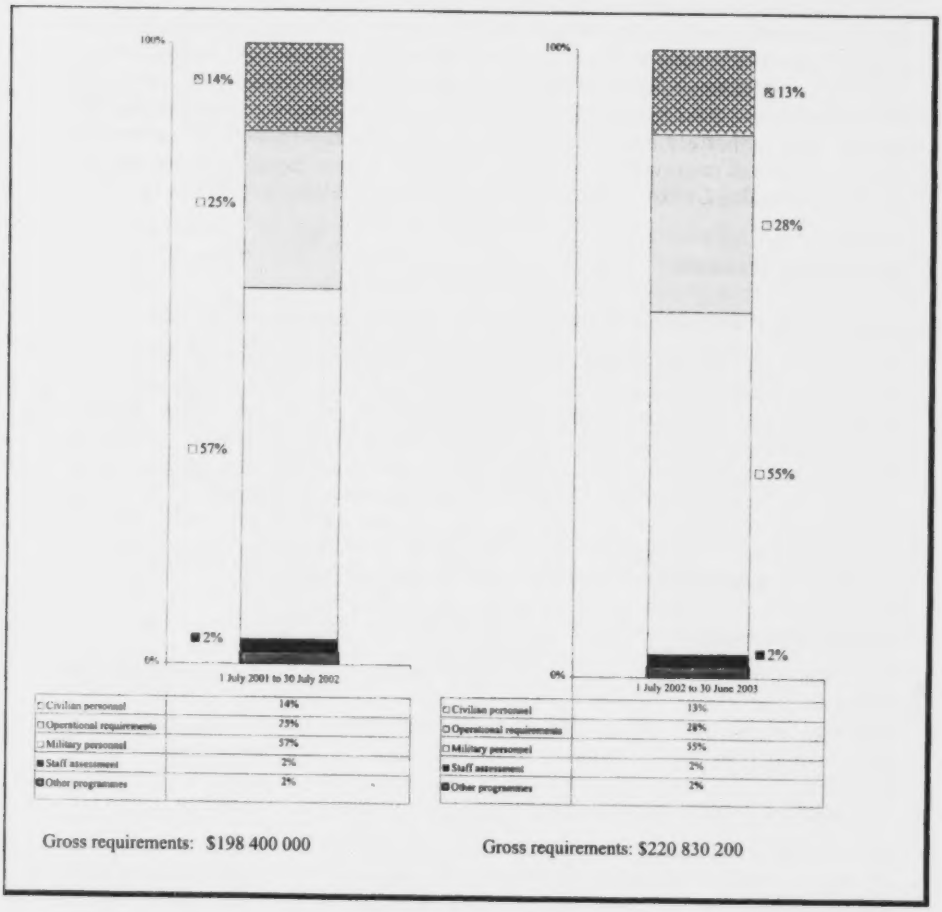
Category of apportionment	(1) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 Expenditures[a]	(2) 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 Apportionment[b]	(3) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Total estimates	(4) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Non-recurrent estimates
I. Military personnel				
1. Military observers	4 782.5	8 207.4	8 272.0	-
2. Military contingents	37 177.9	67 876.1	71 864.2	-
3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel				
(a) Contingent-owned equipment	9 437.5	19 066.8	22 153.7	-
(b) Self-sustainment	6 254.1	16 832.6	16 602.3	-
(c) Death and disability compensation	1 200.8	346.3	1 680.0	-
Subtotal, line 3	**16 892.4**	**36 245.7**	**40 436.0**	**-**
Total, category I	**58 852.8**	**112 329.2**	**120 572.2**	**-**
II. Civilian personnel				
1. Civilian police	-	-	-	-
2. International and local staff	12 347.0	26 107.6	27 369.3	-
3. United Nations Volunteers	82.1	1 850.4	2 418.0	-
4. Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
5. Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-
Total, category II	**12 429.1**	**27 958.0**	**29 787.3**	**-**
III. Operational requirements				
1. Premises/accommodation	10 285.2	6 248.5	6 812.0	3 057.5
2. Infrastructure repairs	132.9	225.0	225.0	225.0
3. Transport operations	12 575.9	4 151.8	6 670.6	237.9
4. Air operations	19 469.9	23 488.2	27 916.7	-
5. Naval operations	-	-	-	-
6. Communications	14 914.3	3 211.4	4 088.7	947.1
7. Other equipment	9 320.9	2 163.9	4 111.6	2 588.9
8. Supplies and services	3 631.2	7 456.3	9 133.1	-
9. Air and surface freight				
(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	9 500.6	1 430.0	1 430.0	1 430.0
(b) Commercial freight and cartage	1 162.9	1 800.0	1 860.0	1 860.0
Subtotal, line 9	**10 663.5**	**3 230.0**	**3 290.0**	**3 290.0**
Total, category III	**80 993.8**	**50 175.1**	**62 247.7**	**10 346.4**

Category of apportionment	(1) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 Expenditures[a]	(2) 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 Apportionment[b]	(3) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Total estimates	(4) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Non-recurrent estimates
IV. Other programmes				
1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
2. Public information programmes	271.6	289.7	626.5	83.5
3. Training programmes	67.6	399.3	393.4	-
4. Mine-clearing programmes	718.2	2 752.7	3 187.7	123.9
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-
Total, category IV	**1 186.7**	**4 027.6**	**4 207.6**	**207.4**
V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-	-	-	-
VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-
VII. Staff assessment	**1 453.4**	**3 910.1**	**4 015.4**	-
Gross requirements, categories I-VII	154 915.8	198 400.0	220 830.2	10 553.8
VIII. Income from staff assessment	**(1 453.4)**	**(3 910.1)**	**(4 015.4)**	-
Net requirements, categories I-VIII	153 462.5	194 489.9	216 814.8	10 553.8
IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-	-
X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-
Total	**154 915.8**	**198 400.0**	**220 830.2**	**10 553.8**

[a] Based on the appropriation provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/252 A of 12 April 2001.

[b] Based on the appropriation provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/250 of 24 December 2001. Excludes gross and net amounts appropriated for the support account for peacekeeping operations and for financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

B. Distribution of gross requirements by major cost component



C. Supplementary information

1. The proposed budget for the 2002/03 fiscal period is based on a strength of 4,200 military personnel, including up to 220 military observers, 259 international staff, 274 local staff and 82 United Nations Volunteers. The overall budget reflects increased requirements under military personnel, civilian personnel, operational requirements and public information, mine-clearing and training programmes. The strength was authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1320 (2000). The civilian personnel requirements take into account a vacancy factor of 10 per cent for all staff, excluding United Nations Volunteers.

Military personnel

Apportionment: $112,329,200; estimate: $120,572,200; variance: $8,423,000

2. The estimated requirement of $120,572,200 reflects an increase of $8,423,000 under this heading. The increased requirements relate to the full deployment of 4,200 military personnel (comprising 220 military observers, 3,069 infantry personnel, 784 support personnel and 127 staff officers) for the full 12 months. In the prior period only partial and delayed deployment took place. The estimate takes into account requirements of $8,272,000 towards the cost of 220 military observers, $71,864,200 in respect of troop reimbursements and related costs and a total of $40,436,000 for contingent-owned equipment ($22,153,700), self-sustainment ($16,602,300) and death and disability compensation ($1,680,000).

Military observers

3. The estimated requirement of $8,272,000 under this heading assumes the full deployment of 220 military observers to UNMEE and is based on mission-specific rates (see annex II.A). The estimates provide for mission subsistence allowance at the rate of $80 per day for a total of $6,424,000 for the period (80,300 person-days), as well as emplacement and rotation travel amounting to $1,804,000. Also included is an amount of $44,000 in respect of clothing and equipment allowance.

4. As indicated above, the mission subsistence allowance provision takes into account a total of 80,300 person-days. This includes 54,020 person-days (148 military observers) in Eritrea and 26,280 person-days (72 military observers) in Ethiopia.

5. The travel estimate (emplacement/rotation) of $1,804,000 is based on an average cost per military observer of $4,100 per one-way trip, inclusive of airfare ($2,500), excess baggage ($1,250) and terminal expenses ($350).

6. The requirement of $44,000 towards clothing and equipment allowance is based on a standard annual amount of $200 each for 220 military observers.

Military contingents

7. The provision of $71,864,200 in respect of military contingents is requested. This amount is related to the full deployment of the authorized strength of 3,980 contingent personnel and consists of three infantry battalions and necessary specialist support personnel comprising signal, medical, communication, aviation, logistics, construction, engineering, demining and guard and administrative units.

The requirement provides for reimbursement of $50,972,000 based on the standard rates (see annex II.A). Also budgeted are provisions for welfare ($597,300), rations, including bottled water and a 16-day reserve at prescribed unit costs ($9,269,700), daily allowance for military contingents ($1,859,500), daily meal allowance (50 per cent of mission subsistence allowance) in respect of two officers accommodated in a hotel in Ethiopia ($29,200), emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops, including in-land rotation using group arrangements ($5,650,000) and clothing and equipment allowance ($3,486,500) based on standard rates (see annex II.A).

Other requirements pertaining to military personnel

8. An amount of $40,436,000 is requested under this heading for contingent-owned equipment ($22,153,700), comprising of the cost of reimbursement to troop contributors for major equipment ($19,164,400), special equipment ($2,989,300), self-sustainment ($16,602,300) and death and disability ($1,680,000). The provision for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment is based on wet-lease reimbursement rates approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001 on the basis of recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment. In addition, the provisions are based on the memorandums of understanding concluded with troop contributors or under negotiation with current and prospective troop contributors.

9. Under the heading of death and disability, provision is requested in the amount of $1,680,000 for reimbursement to Governments in respect of payments to them in the event of death, disability, injury or illness of their military personnel resulting from service with UNMEE. The requirement is based on an average payment of $40,000, calculated at 1 per cent of the average monthly strength of military personnel.

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: $27,958,000; estimate: $29,787,300; variance: $1,829,300

10. Resources of $29,787,300 requested under this heading provide largely for the salaries and related costs of 615 civilian staff. The civilian staff comprises 259 international staff (110 Professionals, 37 General Service and 112 Field Service), 274 local staff and 82 United Nations Volunteers.

International and local staff

11. The estimate in respect of international staff ($12,811,500), local staff ($719,900) and common staff costs ($6,461,600) is derived from salary scales for international staff based on New York standard salary costs, for mission-specific appointees with common staff costs set at 50 per cent of the New York standard cost and for local staff in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Related mission allowances amount to $6,806,500. The provision, in addition to the hazardous duty station allowance, also takes into account a 10 per cent vacancy factor.

12. A request is made for $20,300 in respect of overtime, based on an average of 40 hours per person for 274 staff.

13. Under other official travel, the provision of $549,500 would cover travel within the mission area ($102,000), travel related to political consultations and meetings ($126,313), internal audit team travel ($40,000), visits of Headquarters personnel to the Mission for administrative, logistical, personnel and financial matters ($80,058), travel of UNMEE administrative personnel to Headquarters ($18,613) and travel related to aviation safety assistance ($12,264), geographic information systems ($15,976) and communication and information technology ($154,264). The details of such travel can be found in annex II.A.

United Nations Volunteers

14. Requirements of $2,418,000 under this heading relate to 82 United Nations Volunteers for the 2002/03 period in the areas of public information, human rights, general services, field/sector offices, administration, movement control, transport, buildings management and engineering, information technology, medical services, logistics and air operations. The provision is based on the assumption that the full complement of 82 United Nations Volunteers will be on board by 1 July 2002 and takes into account the full cost of the entitlements and allowances of the Volunteers. A memorandum of understanding with the Volunteers is expected to be concluded shortly.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: $50,175,100; estimate: $62,247,700; variance: $12,072,600

15. Operational requirements for the 2002/03 period are estimated at a total of $62,247,700 and comprise premises and accommodation ($6,812,000), infrastructure repairs ($225,000), transport operations ($6,670,600), air operations ($27,916,700), communications ($4,088,700), other equipment ($4,111,600), supplies and services ($9,133,100) and air and surface freight ($3,290,000). It represents an increase of $12,072,600, or 24.1 per cent over the apportionment in 2001/02.

Premises/accommodation

16. The requirement under this heading, estimated at $6,812,000, includes a non-recurrent provision of $3,057,500. The overall provision represents the one-year cost for the rental of premises ($1,679,800), alteration and renovation of premises ($252,000), maintenance supplies ($168,000) and services ($168,000), utilities ($1,486,600) and a non-recurrent amount under construction/prefabricated buildings ($3,057,500). The requirement represents an increase of $563,500 in comparison with the 2001/02 apportionment. The increased requirement assumes deployment of the full complement of personnel. The non-recurrent requirement of $3,057,500 is in respect of five new wells at existing and new locations and 350 air-conditioned accommodation containers for the Italian battalion. A detailed breakdown in respect of recurrent requirements is set out in annex II.A, and the non-recurrent requirements are provided in annex II.C.

17. The increase over 2001/02 under rental of premises, besides the non-recurrent costs, is attributable to: (a) increases ($143,900) under rental of premises as a result of the addition of four warehouses (to create an integrated warehouse complex) in Asmara, bringing the total to eight warehouses and team sites, as well as the

requirement to lease land in Senafe, Tsorena, Adi Quala and Mai Maine for the Indian battalion in Mekele for the public administration office, in Senafe for the civil-military cooperation office and in the five-star camp for a bank and offices; (b) the increased requirement ($97,300) for the alteration and renovation of premises based on 15 per cent (as opposed to the 20 per cent standard rate) of the cost of rental of premises arising out of the need for additional repairs, renovations, and upgrading required on UNMEE premises; (c) the increase in maintenance supplies ($14,400) and services ($87,000) based on 10 per cent of the cost of rental and assuming full deployment of personnel; (d) the increase ($179,100) under utilities, owing partly to increased usage and full deployment of personnel; and (e) the increase ($41,700) under non-recurrent costs for construction/prefabricated buildings.

Infrastructure repairs

18. A non-recurrent estimate of $225,000 is required in respect of the repair, maintenance and upgrading of airstrips ($10,000) and mission-area roads ($100,000) and the repair of bridges ($115,000). Compared to the 2001/02 apportionment, the resources requested are at the same level as for 2002/03.

Transport operations

19. An amount of $6,670,600 is requested under this heading, representing an increase of $2,518,800. The increased requirement stems from high repair costs arising from the wear and tear of the ageing vehicle fleet as a result of extreme weather and rough terrain. A non-recurrent requirement of $226,600 is included to replace 10 vehicles ($170,000) and acquire one forklift ($27,000), with freight costs for the vehicles and forklift estimated at the standard 15 per cent. Ten vehicles were damaged in the first 10 months of the Mission and are classified as being beyond economical repair. Experience has shown that, on average, 10 vehicles are subject to damage each year in accidents. Those vehicles are to be replaced at a cost of $17,000 each. Provision is also budgeted for the acquisition of a 2.5-ton electric forklift for use in the warehouse complex and transport workshop. This is required because to date, the Mission has had no capability for retrieving, placing and checking wares placed in storage racks over 1.8 metres in height. A non-recurrent amount for workshop equipment ($11,300) is also required in respect of the vehicles purchased. Recurrent provisions of $42,000 for rental of vehicles, $2,592,000 for spare parts, repairs and maintenance, $3,520,600 for petrol, oil and lubricants and $278,100 for vehicle insurance are requested.

Air operations

20. Requirements under this heading amount to $27,916,700 for the 2002/03 period. The amount comprises $18,034,200 for helicopter operations, $8,744,100 in respect of fixed-wing aircraft, $288,300 for aircrew subsistence allowance and $850,100 for other air operation requirements. Currently, UNMEE has a fleet of 10 helicopters and 7 fixed-wing aircraft under long-term commercial and letter-of-assist arrangements.

21. Estimated requirements under helicopter operations cover commercial contractual obligations in respect of one long-range and six medium- to long-range Mi-8 MTV-1 helicopters, a letter-of-assist arrangement with the Government of

France for one medium-utility (AS330 Puma) helicopter for casualty and medical evacuation purposes and a letter-of-assist arrangement with the Government of Italy in respect of two Bell 212 helicopters. The increased requirement under this heading is the result of the higher hire/charter costs of the two Bell 212 helicopters, which replace the two Hughes 500 helicopters from the previous period. The two craft in question have higher capacity and come with night visibility features — a requirement for reconnaissance flights and night patrols.

22. Provisions in respect of fixed-wing aircraft cover one heavy cargo IL-76 aircraft on loan from the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) under letter of assist, one medium passenger/cargo plane (AN-26) under commercial contract, one medium military transport plane (G-222) under a letter-of-assist arrangement, one light jet aircraft (HS 125-400B) under commercial contract, two light observation/patrol (P-166) aircraft under a letter-of-assist arrangement and one light aircraft for casualty and medical evacuations (C-160), also under letter of assist.

23. Information on fuel consumption, insurance and related costs is contained in annex II.A. The substantially increased requirement under air operations ($2,277,600 for helicopters and $792,000 for fixed-wing aircraft) in respect of fuel consumption is attributable to the increase in low-altitude reconnaissance and patrol flights in and around the temporary security zone. The request for provisions under this heading takes into account past patterns of expenditure under air-traffic control services and equipment. In this connection, it is anticipated that UNMEE will continue flying medical evacuation runs outside of the mission area to Nairobi, Djibouti and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, as well as flights carrying the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in connection with the peace-building process and the force commanders to coordinate the Military Coordination Council meetings.

Communications

24. The budgeted estimate of $4,088,700 under this heading represents provisions for recurrent expenditures envisaged in the amount of $3,141,600 under commercial communications ($1,347,500) and spare parts and supplies ($1,794,100 estimated at 15 per cent of the acquisition value of communication equipment), as well as a non-recurrent provision of $947,100 for operational, test and workshop equipment. The latter is inclusive of freight costs estimated at 15 per cent of the cost of equipment.

Other equipment

25. An amount of $4,111,600, including a non-recurrent requirement of $2,588,900 under this heading, is requested. The non-recurrent provisions are intended to address the acquisition and replacement of office furniture, data-processing equipment, generators, observation equipment, petrol tank plus metering equipment, medical and dental equipment, accommodation equipment, miscellaneous equipment and security equipment. A recurrent amount of $1,522,700 is required for the acquisition of spare parts and the maintenance of air conditioning, refrigeration, generation, medical and office equipment and data-processing spare parts and toner. The increase in provisions is attributable mainly to the spare parts required to maintain the water purification plants in Asmara and Addis Ababa. Also, with the full deployment of military and civilian personnel, UNMEE needs to procure

additional equipment such as work-group printers, servers and scanners, and at the same time keep abreast of the latest technology throughout the four-year replacement programme.

Supplies and services

26. A sum of $9,133,100 is estimated under supplies and services. The estimated requirement would provide for external audits ($100,700), contractual services ($4,409,300), data processing ($382,100), round-the-clock security ($374,400) for the Mine Action Coordination Centre, medical treatment and other services ($1,470,000), claims and adjustments ($50,400), official hospitality ($24,000) and miscellaneous other services ($355,900). The requirement also takes into account the provisions necessary for the acquisition of stationery and office supplies ($413,800), medical supplies ($188,600), sanitation and cleaning supplies ($125,200), subscriptions ($24,900), electrical supplies ($72,000), uniforms, flags and decals ($264,100), field defence stores ($591,900), operational maps ($57,500) and quartermaster and general stores ($228,300). Annex II.A provides a detailed breakdown of supplies and services.

27. A substantially increased provision in respect of medical treatment and services ($1,470,000) is budgeted, as UNMEE expects to cater to civilian and military contingent personnel at full strength. The calculation is based on the standard cost of two medical evacuations per 1,000 troops per month at a cost of $20,000 per evacuation and two medical evacuations per 1,000 civilian staff per month at the same rate. In addition, increased requirements are requested under contractual services ($4,409,300) that include provisions for running two shifts to maintain and run the water-purification plants owing to an increased requirement for drinking water as well as the addition of a kitchen (for a total of two), requiring additional contractual staff for operations.

Air and surface freight

28. Non-recurrent provisions of $1,430,000 and $1,860,000, for a total of $3,290,000, are requested. The amount of $1,430,000 would provide for the deployment of contingent-owned equipment by air and sea and in-land transportation for the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment to troop-contributing countries. The amount of $1,860,000 would provide for freight, cartage and clearing costs for goods and services as well as the transportation of United Nations-owned equipment to the Mission.

Other programmes

Apportionment: $4,027,600; estimate: $4,207,600; variance: $207,400

Public information programmes

29. A provision of $626,500 is requested under this heading to meet the increase in demand for coverage of political, humanitarian and confidence-building activities as well as increased activities of the Boundary Commission in and around the temporary security zone. Also, in the absence of a status-of-forces agreement with the Government of Eritrea, the Mission's requirement for media facilities is met through commercial sources and from outside agencies. The overall provision takes

into account a non-recurrent amount of $62,000 towards the acquisition of public information equipment, a sum of $101,500 for materials and supplies ($21,500 in non-recurrent provision) and $463,000 for contractual services related to the printing of brochures, leaflets, newsletters, rental of studios, satellite feed costs, rental of films, cinematographic services for confidence-building measures and training materials.

Training programmes

30. A provision of $393,400 is requested under this heading to cover the cost of travel and training of staff as follows (details are provided in annex II.A):

Course	*Estimate (United States dollars)*	*Number of staff to be trained*	*Venue*
Data processing	106 876	14	UNLB
Procurement	6 170	1	Asmara
Transport	41 564	8	UNLB and France
Communications	76 340	10	UNLB
Movement control (International Air Transport Association)	13 728	1	Asmara
Air operations	51 670		
International Civil Aviation Organization Seminar		6	Montreal
Ramp and cargo management		2	UNLB
Aviation fuel management		1	Nairobi
Supply	19 959	3	UNLB
Geographic information systems	15 771	1	UNLB
Contract management	11 016	2	MONUC
Contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding	30 162	4	Asmara and UNLB
Field administration and logistics	20 613	4	UNLB
Total[a]	**393 869**	**57**	

[a] The total estimate is rounded upward to $393,900.

Mine-clearing programmes

31. An estimated requirement of $3,187,700 is requested to cover the cost of the services of contractors ($1,621,800) in lieu of 20 civilian staff (11 P-4, 1 General Service and 8 Local level) under non-post resources for the Mine Action Coordination Centre. The requirements also provide for a non-recurrent amount for equipment of $123,900 and recurrent provisions of $1,290,000 for miscellaneous services and ($152,000) for supplies. Provisions in respect of the non-recurrent amount are detailed in annex II.C, while the recurrent amounts are set out in annex II.A. The hiring of personnel and the procurement of mine-action equipment and services have been subcontracted to the United Nations Office for Project Services

(UNOPS). The provisions requested include programme support costs levied by UNOPS.

Staff assessment

Apportionment: $3,910,100; estimate: $4,015,400; variance: $105,300

32. The amount budgeted under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments; that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations. Staff assessment costs are based on the staffing complement of 259 international staff and 274 local staff, as indicated in section VIII.A above.

Income from staff assessment

Apportionment: ($3,910,100); estimate: ($4,015,400); variance: ($105,300)

33. The staff assessment requirements have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the fund in proportion to their respective rates of contribution to the UNMEE budget.

Annex II

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003: analysis

A. Standard and mission-specific costs

Description	*Previous submission*	*Average strength*	*Standard cost*	*Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)*			*Explanation*
				Unit or daily	*Monthly*	*Annual*	
1. **Mission subsistence allowance**							
Addis Ababa (Hilton and Sheraton Hotels)	113			113			No change.
Asmara (Intercontinental Hotel)	151			151			Idem.
Elsewhere	80			80			No change.
2. **Travel costs (one-way)**							
Military observers	3 375			4 100			Inclusive of terminal expenses and accompanied excess baggage charges.
Military contingents	800			1 050			Emplacement and rotation travel by group arrangements.
3. **Military personnel**							
Military observers	220	220					Based on the authorized strength.
Military contingents							
Infantry personnel	3 110	3 069					Based on the authorized strength.
Support personnel	744	784					Idem.
Staff officers	126	127					Idem.
Total	**3 980**	**3 980**					
4. **Troop reimbursement**							
Pay and allowances	1 028		1 028		1 028		Standard rate effective 1 January 2002.
Specialists' allowance	303		303		303		Payable for 10 per cent of the infantry and 25 per cent of logistics/support units; rate effective 1 January 2002.
Daily allowance	1.28		1.28	1.28			Standard rate.
Clothing and personal equipment allowance	73		73				Standard rate effective 1 January 2002.
5. **Clothing and personal equipment allowance**							
Military observers	200		200				Standard rate.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
6. **Welfare**							
Recreational leave	10.50		10.50	10.50			Payable for up to seven days for every six-month period of service.
Recreational supplies and equipment	8		8		8		Standard rate.
7. **Rations**							
Rations	5.37			5.37			No change.
Bottled water	1.53			1.53			Idem.
8. **Contingent-owned equipment**							
Major equipment	1 479 792				1 846 139		Estimated monthly cost under wet-lease arrangements.
Special equipment	245 300						No requirement.
9. **Self-sustainment**	1 402 717				1 383 525		Estimated monthly cost based on standard self-sustainment rates, inclusive of a 6 per cent mission factor.
10. **Death and disability compensation**	1 680 000			40 000		1 680 000	Based on 1 per cent of the average monthly strength of military personnel.
11. **Civilian personnel**							
International staff	257	259					Staffing strength for the 2002/03 financial period.
Local staff	274	274					Idem.
United Nations Volunteers	82	82					Idem.
Total	**613**	**615**					
12. **Local staff — Eritrea**							
Net salary	305				233		Based on G-4, step IV, of salary scale effective 1 March 2001.
Common staff costs	76				117		Idem.
Staff assessment	72				50		Idem.
13. **Local staff — Ethiopia**							
Net salary	406				400		Based on G-4, step IV, of salary scale effective 1 March 2001.
Common staff costs	102				200		Idem.
Staff assessment	93				92		Idem.
14. **Overtime**	-					20 300	Amount based on 40 hours per month at average cost of $42.3 per hour for local staff.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
15. **United Nations Volunteers**							
Service contract	187 092				201 500		Monthly requirement for 82 United Nations Volunteers. Memorandum of understanding in final stages.
16. **Other official travel**							
Special Representative	15 500					23 985	Travel for political consultations and meetings to United Nations Headquarters (3 five-day trips), inclusive of daily subsistence allowance.
Deputy Special Representative	0					24 000	2 trips by Deputy Special Representative to the Secretary-General to United Nations Headquarters.
Military Adviser	9 500					8 184	Travel for military consultations (3 five-day trips), inclusive of daily subsistence allowance.
Political affairs officers	26 700					25 626	Travel for political consultations to United Nations Headquarters (6 five-day trips), inclusive of daily subsistence allowance.
Public information officer						3 622	Travel to New York for consultations (3 five-day trips).
Force Commander and support personnel	55 100					40 896	Travel to meetings in Nairobi of the Military Coordination Commission (6 three-day trips), inclusive of daily subsistence allowance.
Field Administration and Logistics Division staff: Field administration and finance specialists	-					20 754	Travel to mission by Chief of Finance, budget officer, claims officer and finance officer for 10 days on financial and budgetary issues.
Field Administration and Logistics Division/Engineering	-					18 384	Travel to Mission for engineering support functions.
Administrative and logistics specialists	15 700					40 920	Travel to Mission for administrative and logistical support for 5 days, inclusive of daily subsistence allowance.
Technical support specialists (communication and information technology)	12 200					18 000	Travel to Mission to support technical functions (2 seven-day trips).
Aviation safety assistance	-					12 264	Two 15-day trips to Asmara.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
Geographic information systems officers	18 700					9 192	Travel to Mission for 30 days.
UNMEE geographic information systems officers	8 300					6 784	Travel to Nairobi (one 15-day trip).
UNMEE administration	-					18 613	Travel to New York of 2 UNMEE staff (two 5-day trips).
Office of Internal Oversight Services audit	38 000					40 000	OIOS estimated $20,000 for audit and $20,000 for investigations.
Information technology implementation teams	-					136 264	Travel to Asmara by 3 staff members for field expendable supplies system, Mercury, Galaxy, E-Stars and contingent-owned equipment implementation teams (three 1-week trips) and 2 trips for 1 staff member for systems support.
Local travel	30 000					102 000	Local travel of staff between Asmara and Addis Ababa and to team sites estimated at $8,500 per month.
17. **Rental of premises**							
Mission and force headquarters — Eritrea	72 140				72 140		No change.
Mission and force headquarters — Ethiopia	10 000				10 000		Idem.
Three sector headquarters	10 750				10 750		Idem.
Warehouse (Asmara)	5 200				14 775		Integrated warehouse complex.
Bank and offices in 5-star camp	-				750		For the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.
Team sites	5 700				6 000		Idem.
Special Representative's residence — Asmara	1 600				1 594		Idem.
Special Representative's residence — Addis Ababa	2 250				2 250		No change.
Hangar	2 670				-		No requirement.
Staff officers' accommodation — Asmara	52 840				-		Idem.
Staff officers' accommodation — Addis Ababa	1 710				1 200		For the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
Aircraft parking - Asmara International Airport	10 170						No requirement.
UNMEE terminal, Asmara Airport	-				12 840		For the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.
Public Administration Office — Mekele	-				416		Idem.
Civil-Military Cooperation Office — Senefe	-				586		Idem.
Land lease for Indian battalion	-				6 680		Idem.
18. **Alteration and renovation of premises**	-		20% of rent	15% of rent			Repairs, alterations due to wear and tear of premises occupied by UNMEE.
19. **Maintenance supplies**	12 800		10% of rent	10% of rent			Monthly requirement.
20. **Maintenance services**	12 800		10% of rent	10% of rent			Monthly requirement.
21. **Utilities**							
Electricity	50 000				50 000		Based on local rates and projected consumption requirements.
Water	5 500				6 000		Idem.
Generator fuel	41 130				44 631		Based on projected consumption requirements.
Propane gas	13 250				13 254		Requirement for 2,490 troops.
Potable drinking water	23 100				10 000		Based on local rates and projected consumption requirements.
22. **Vehicles**							
(a) United Nations-owned	377	377					No change.
Civilian-pattern	-						
Trailers	-						
(b) Contingent-owned	976	591					Projected contingent-owned vehicle fleet.
Military-pattern	-	100					Idem.
Trailers	100	137					
Containers	270						
(c) Rented	12						Requirement for rental of heavy engineering equipment.
23. **Spare parts and maintenance of vehicles**							
United Nations-owned, civilian-pattern	126 808				216 000		Based on a monthly rate of $350 to $500 for spare parts, repairs and maintenance.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
24. **Petrol**							
Civilian-pattern	72 200				97 126		Based on average fuel usage of 20 litres per day at $0.35 per litre for 377 vehicles.
Military-pattern	180 654				169 588		Based on average fuel usage of 27 litres per day at $0.35 per litre for 590 vehicles.
25. **Vehicle lubricants**	25 285				26 671		Based on 10 per cent of fuel cost.
26. **Vehicle insurance**							
Local insurance (United Nations and contingent-owned vehicles)							
Eritrea							
Light vehicles	75					94	Local third-party insurance coverage.
Trucks	338					315	Idem.
Mechanical handling equipment	75					120	Idem.
Armoured personnel carrier	172					40	Reductions owing to change from comprehensive to third-party local coverage.
Ethiopia							
Light vehicles	55					45	Reductions owing to change from comprehensive to local third-party coverage.
Trucks	218					80	Idem.
Mechanical handling equipment	172					120	Idem.
Armoured personnel carrier	172					110	Idem.
Worldwide coverage							
Civilian-pattern	47					50	Increase based on past pattern of expenditure.
Military-pattern	270					287	Idem.
Mechanical handling equipment	67					-	No requirement.
Trailers	0					20	
27. **Helicopters (number)**							
Medium utility							
MI-8 MTV-1	7	6					Based on commercial contract.
MI-8 MTV-1, long-range		1					Idem.
AS 330 Puma	1	1					Based on letter-of-assist arrangements from France.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Standard cost	Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
Light observation/patrol							
Hughes 500	2	-					No requirement.
B 212	2	2					Military, based on letter-of-assist arrangements from Italy.
28. **Monthly block/extra hours (each)**							
Medium utility							
MI-8 MTV-1	45/40	45/40					Based on contractual arrangements.
MI-8 MTV-1, long-range	45/40	40/50					Idem.
AS 330 Puma	12/-	12/-					Based on letter-of-assist arrangements from France.
Light observation/patrol							
Hughes 500	30/-	-					No requirement.
B 212	25/-	40/-					Military, based on letter-of-assist arrangements from Italy.
29. **Helicopter fuel (each)**							
Medium utility							
MI-8 MTV-1	29 750			42 500			Based on fuel usage of 1,000 litres per hour at $0.50 per litre for 85 hours per craft for 6 craft per month.
MI-8 MTV-1, long-range	-			45 000			Based on fuel usage of 1,000 litres per hour at $0.50 per litre for 90 hours per craft for 1 craft per month.
AS 330 Puma	3 600			3 600			Based on fuel usage of 600 litres per hour at $0.50 per litre for 12 hours for 1 craft per month.
Light observation/patrol							
Hughes 500	1 500						No requirement.
B 212	2 500			8 000			Based on fuel usage of 400 litres per hour at $0.50 per litre for 40 hours per craft for 2 craft per month.
30. **Helicopter lubricants (each)**							
Medium utility							
MI-8 MTV-1	2 975			4 250	306 000		Based on the standard rate of 10 per cent of fuel cost per hour.
MI-8 MTV-1, long-range	-			4 500	54 000		
AS 330 Puma	360			360	4 320		Idem.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
Light observation/patrol							
Hughes 500	150						Idem.
B 212	250			800		19 200	Idem.
31. **Helicopter insurance (each)**							
Medium utility							
MI-8 MTV-1	4 000					24 000	Third party liability insurance.
MI-8 MTV-1, long-range						4 000	Idem.
AS 330 Puma	14 500					13 500	Idem.
Light observation/patrol							
Hughes 500	14 500					-	
B 212	29 000					27 000	Idem.
32. **Helicopters (cost per hour — each)**							
Medium utility							
MI-8 MTV-1	138 690				152 271		At a rate of $3,389.81 per hour (extra hours at no cost) for 4 craft and $3,377.78 per hour for 2 craft. Monthly figure is average.
MI-8 MTV-1, long-range					99 166		At rate of $2,479.16 per hour (extra hours at no cost).
AS 330 Puma	36 250				36 250		At a rate of $3,021 per hour (no extra hours).
Light observation/patrol							
Hughes 500	24 000						No requirement.
B 212	30 000				48 000		At a rate of $1,200 per hour (no extra hours).
33. **Fixed-wing aircraft (number)**							
Heavy cargo							
IL-76	1	1					On loan from MONUC under letter of assist.
Medium passenger/cargo							
AN-26	-						No requirement.
AN-26	1	1					Based on commercial contract from 1 November 2000.
G-222	1	1					Military aircraft based on letter-of-assist arrangements.
Light passenger							
HS-125-400B	1	1					Light jet aircraft on commercial contract.
B-200	-						On loan from MONUC.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
P-166 (observation/patrol)	2	2					Military aircraft based on letter-of-assist arrangements (one P-166 departed the Mission on 25 August 2001).
C-160	1	1					Based on letter-of-assist arrangements (for casualty and medical evacuations).
34. **Monthly block/extra hours (each)**							
Heavy cargo							
IL-76	25/-	25/-					On loan from MONUC under letter-of-assist arrangements.
Medium passenger/cargo							
AN-26	-						No requirement.
AN-26	60/25	60/25					Based on commercial contract.
G-222	60/-	60/-					Military aircraft based on letter-of-assist arrangements.
Light passenger							
HS-125-400B	30/30	30/30					Light jet aircraft on commercial contract.
B-200	-						Based on contractual arrangements (on loan from MONUC).
P-166 (observation/patrol)	50/-	50/-					Military aircraft based on letter-of-assist arrangements.
C-160	12/-	12/-					Based on letter-of-assist arrangements.
35. **Fixed-wing fuel (each)**							
Heavy cargo							
IL-76	100 000					1 200 000	Based on fuel consumption of 8,000 litres per hour at a cost of $0.50 per litre.
Medium passenger/cargo							
AN-26	-						No requirement.
AN-26	68 000					816 000	Based on fuel consumption of 1,600 litres per hour at a cost of $0.50 per litre.
G-222	42 000					504 000	Based on fuel consumption of 1,400 litres per hour at a cost of $0.50 per litre.
Light passenger							
HS-125-400B	42 000					504 000	Based on fuel consumption of 1,400 litres per hour at a cost of $0.50 per litre.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
B-200	-						No requirement.
P-166 (observation/patrol)	35 000					840 000	Based on fuel consumption of 1,400 litres per hour at a cost of $0.50 per litre.
C-160	12 000					144 000	Based on fuel consumption of 2,000 litres per hour at a cost of $0.50 per litre.
36. **Fixed-wing lubricants (each)**							
Heavy cargo							
IL-76	10 000					120 000	Based on the standard rate of 10 per cent of fuel cost.
Medium passenger/cargo							
AN-26	-						No requirement.
AN-26	6 800					81 600	Based on the standard rate of 10 per cent of fuel cost.
G-222	4 200					50 400	Idem.
Light passenger							
HS-125-400B	4 200					50 400	Based on the standard rate of 10 per cent of fuel cost.
B-200	-						Idem.
P-166 (observation/patrol)	3 500					84 000	Idem.
C-160	1 200					14 400	Idem.
37. **Fixed-wing insurance (each)**							
Heavy cargo							
IL-76	14 500					13 500	Third-party liability insurance.
Medium passenger/cargo							
AN-26	-						No requirement.
AN-26	4 000					4 000	Third-party liability insurance.
G-222	14 500					13 500	Idem.
Light passenger							
HS-125-400B	4 000					4 000	Third-party liability insurance.
B-200	-						Idem.
P-166 (observation/patrol)	14 500					13 500	Idem.
C-160	14 500					13 500	Idem.
38. **Fixed-wing (cost per hour — each)**							
Heavy cargo							
Il-76	154 500					450 000	At a rate of $1,500 per hour (no extra hours).

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
Medium passenger/cargo							
AN-26	-						No requirement.
AN-26	16 020				22 695	272 340	At a rate of $267 per hour (no extra hours).
G-222	30 000				30 000	360 000	At a rate of $500 per hour (extra hours at no cost).
Light passenger							
HS-125-400B	105 510				105 520	1 266 240	At a rate of $1,900 per hour for block hours and $1,617 for extra hours.
B-200	-						No requirement.
P-166 (observation/patrol)	50 000				100 000	1 200 000	At a rate of $1,000 per hour (no extra hours) per craft for 2 craft.
C-160					58 836	706 032	At a rate of $4,903 per hour (no extra hours).
39. **Aircrew subsistence allowance**	21 318				24 025		Estimated cost for 51 crew members.
40. **Other air operation requirements**							
Air-traffic control services	2 500				15 000		Estimated monthly requirements.
Airport fees and ground handling	57 175				55 842		Idem.
41. **Commercial communications**							
Transponder lease	50 000				50 833		Based on current contract.
INMARSAT-M	500				500		Projected monthly usage rates.
INMARSAT-M-4	1 000				1 000		Idem.
INMARSAT vehicle tracking system	31					-	No requirement.
Telex, telephone	17 000				17 000		Projected monthly requirements.
Pouch and postage	1 000				1 000		Idem.
Leased line charges	2 000				2 000		Idem.
Independent Internet service	18 000				6 458		Dedicated line exclusively for UNMEE.
42. **Other equipment**							
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	60 300				149 508		Estimated monthly requirements.
43. **Audit services**	100 400					100 700	Board of Auditors requirements.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
44. Contractual services							
Cleaning	10 000				10 000		Projected monthly requirement.
Sewage/garbage removal	12 500				12 500		Idem.
Warehousing support service	120 000				120 000		Monthly requirement for contractual services (8 expatriate personnel at $11,000 per person and 28 local staff).
Telecommunications and data-processing support	87 250				82 500		Salaries, mission subsistence allowance and travel of 10 personnel on contract from the International Computing Centre and 10 contractors providing communication and information technology support.
Engineering support	38 000				-		Not required.
Minor engineering	1 200				1 200		No change.
Janitorial services	10 000				10 000		Projected monthly requirement.
Geographic information system contractual service	26 250				6 000		Monthly requirement for contractual services for two geographic information system engineers/technicians at $6,000 per person for six months.
Photocopier lease contract	44 200				44 191		Projected monthly requirement, including toner.
Lease of reefer containers	18 000				25 200		Projected monthly requirement.
Operation of water purification plants	8 333				20 000		Projected monthly requirement for 2 water purification plants from 1 November 2001 to 30 June 2002.
Catering, five-star camp	16 500				10 049		Projected monthly requirement for 30 local catering staff for two kitchens in the preparation of meals at the five-star camp.
Catering contract, staff officer camp	-				10 971		Projected monthly requirement for 30 local catering staff for three kitchens for the preparation of meals at the staff officer camp.
Laundry	10 200				10 183		Projected monthly requirement.

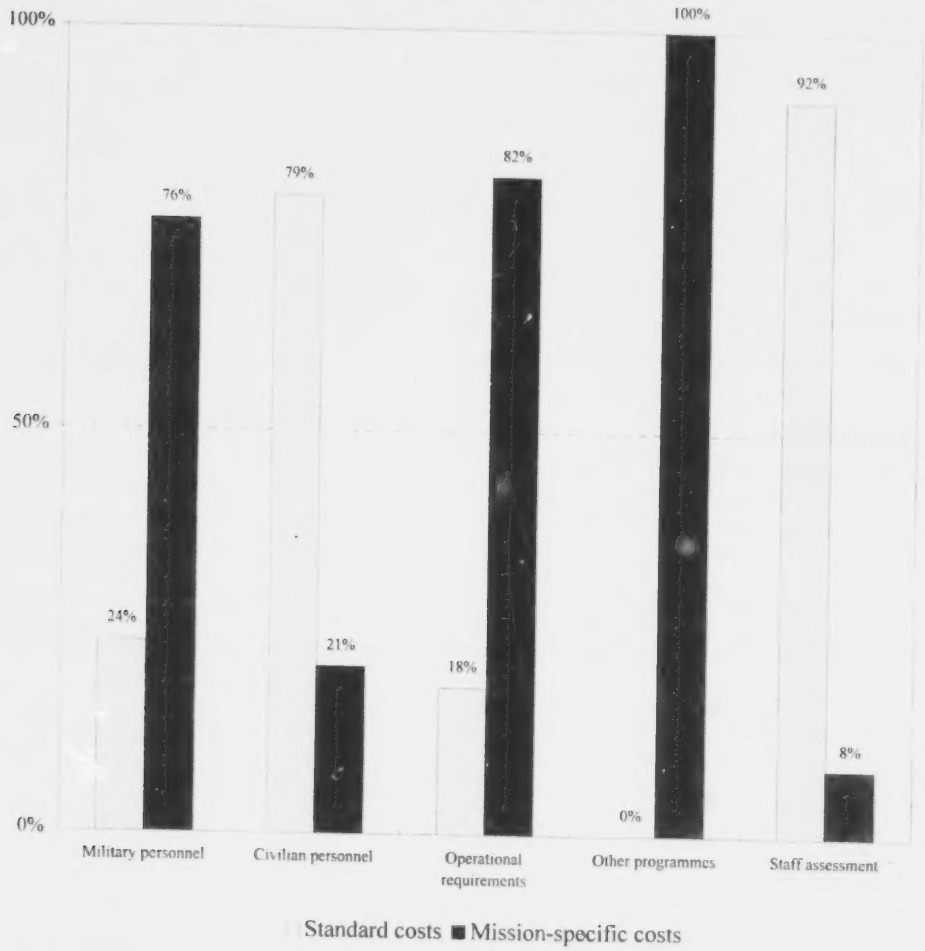
Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
Military haircutting					1 016		Requirement is per person for 127 staff.
Mortuary services					3 333		
Contracts for maintaining and refilling water coolers					300		
45. **Data-processing services**	39 800				31 842		Decreased requirements based on need.
46. **Security services**	31 200				31 200		Projected monthly requirement. No change.
47. **Medical treatment and services**							
Hospitalization	20 000				-		Based on a provision for four inpatients every month at $500 per day for 10 days in each case.
Treatment in civilian hospital	-				22 500		Based on a provision for nine inpatients every month at $2,500 per treatment.
Medical evacuation: contingents	-				80 000		Based on a provision for four medical evacuations per 1,000 troops per month at $20,000 per evacuation.
Medical evacuation: civilian	-				20 000		Based on a provision for two medical evacuations per 1,000 staff per month at $20,000 per evacuation.
48. **Claims and adjustments**	50 400		1			50 400	Standard rate for 4,200 military personnel. No change.
49. **Official hospitality**	2 000				2 000		Projected monthly requirement to cover offices in Asmara and Addis Ababa. No change.
50. **Miscellaneous other services**							
Bank charges	8 500			1 500			Projected monthly requirement.
Military postage	19 900			5			Idem.
Official postage	300			300			Idem.
Printing	375			375			Projected monthly requirement for printing cards, invitations, certificates, etc.
UNAIDS capacity development	-					5 200	UNMEE share of co-sponsorship costs for 2002.
Inspection and certification of fire extinguishers	-					7 000	Projected annual requirement.
Miscellaneous services				7 000			Projected requirements based on mission experience.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
51. Stationery and office supplies	-		35	15			
	21 500		15	15	34 483		Projected monthly requirement per person per month for 1,988 personnel.
52. Medical supplies	15 008						Medical supplies for military personnel.
Red blood cells	-				2 100		Monthly provision based on 30 units per month at $70 per unit.
Fresh frozen plasma	-				620		Monthly provision based on 20 units at $31 per unit.
Vaccines	-				8 400		Monthly provision based on 4,200 units at $2 per unit.
Level I medical supplies: civilian	-				4 598		Monthly provision based on 605 personnel at $7.60 per person.
53. Sanitation and cleaning materials	78 500			5		125 200	Projected monthly requirements based on $5 per person per month for 614 civilian personnel, 127 staff officers, 220 military observers, 980 average troops plus 146 troops at transit camp during rotation.
54. Subscriptions	1 700				2 077		Projected monthly requirement for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.
55. Electrical supplies	6 000				6 000		No change.
56. Uniforms, flags and decals	22 800				22 008		Acquisition of flags and decals for military personnel at full deployment, taking into account rotation.
57. Field defence stores	49 300				49 325		Acquisition of sandbags, barbed wire, concertina wire, etc.
58. Operational maps	18 400				4 792		Acquisition of replacement maps owing to wear and tear.
59. Quartermaster and general stores	12 900				19 025		Acquisition of expendable general stores and geographic information system supplies.
60. Public information programmes							
Materials and supplies	3 300				6 667		Acquisition of supplies and materials.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily	Monthly	Annual	Explanation
Contractual services	23 300				38 583		Printing of leaflets, newsletters and other public information materials.
61. **Training**							
Finance	12 300						
Data processing	76 300					106 876	Fourteen UNMEE staff, inclusive of course fees, to be trained at UNLB.
Procurement	15 300					6 170	One UNMEE staff, inclusive of course fees, to be trained in Asmara.
Contingent-owned equipment	-					30 162	Four staff, two at UNLB and two at Asmara.
Communications	114 400					76 340	Ten UNMEE staff, inclusive of course fees, to be trained at UNLB.
Transport	15 300					41 564	Eight motor transport officers, inclusive of course fees, to be trained at UNLB and in France.
Movement control	15 300					13 278	One UNMEE movement control specialist, inclusive of course fees, to obtain International Air Transport Association (IATA) dangerous goods certification in Asmara.
Air operations	30 600					51 670	Nine air specialists (2 for aviation operations (ramp and cargo management) at UNLB, 1 for aviation fuel management/IATA in Nairobi and six for International Civil Aviation Organization regional seminar in Montreal).
Administration and logistics						20 613	Four staff at UNLB.
Supply	22 900					19 959	Three UNMEE staff, inclusive of course fees, to be trained at UNLB.
United Nations-owned equipment, technical	38 000						No requirement.
Geographic information systems	58 900					15 771	Course fees for geographic information system staff at UNLB.
Contracts						11 016	Two staff to be trained at MONUC in Kinshasha.

Description	*Previous submission*	*Average strength*	*Standard cost*	*Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)*			*Explanation*
				Unit or daily	*Monthly*	*Annual*	
62. **Mine-clearing programmes**							
Contractual services	1 186 800					1 621 800	Contractual staff services (11 P-4, 1 GS and 8 LL staff) converted to non-post resources.
Supplies	12 667				12 667		Acquisition of miscellaneous supplies for maps, explosives and accessories under letters of assist and minefield marking materials. No change.
Miscellaneous services							
Mine-awareness materials	55 000					55 000	Design, production and distribution of mine-awareness materials. No change.
Mine-awareness contracts							
Mine-clearance training the trainer contracts	35 000					35 000	Contractual services to provide training. No change.
Quality assurance	1 200 000					1 200 000	Lease of special mine-clearance vehicle and services for one year.
Quality assurance	1 200 000						No requirement.
63. **Quick-impact projects**	48 825						No requirement.

B. Distribution of resources by budgetary parameters: standard and mission-specific costs



C. Non-recurrent requirements

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
	Current inventory (30 June 2001)[a]	Proposed purchases (2001/02)	Proposed units			Unit cost[b]	Total cost
			Replacement	Additional	Total	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
I. Operational requirements							
1. Premises/accommodation							
Cogim prefabricated containers for Italian battalion				350	350	7.0	2 450.0
Ablution units				10	10	10.0	100.0
Subtotal	-	-	-	**360**	**360**		**2 550.0**
Freight at 15 per cent							382.5
Subtotal							**2 932.5**
Well drilling				5	5	25.0	125.0
Total, line 1							**3 057.5**
2. Infrastructure repairs							
Airport repair							10.0
Road repair							100.0
Bridges							115.0
Total, line 2							**225.0**
3. Transport operations							
(a) 4x4 general-purpose vehicles		173	10	-	10	17.0	170.0
Freight at 15 per cent							25.5
Subtotal, line 3 (a)							**195.5**
(b) 2.5-ton high-reach electric forklift	-	-	-	1	1	27.0	27.0
Freight at 15 per cent							4.1
Subtotal, line 3 (b)							**31.1**
(c) Workshop equipment							
Standard cost — 5 per cent of vehicles purchased	-	-		1	1	11.3	11.3
Subtotal, line 3 (c)	-	-	-	**1**	**1**		**11.3**
Total, line 3							**237.9**
4. Communications							
VHF/UHF equipment							
Mobile set	452		100		100	0.5	50.0
Base station radio transmitter/receiver	66		15		15	0.8	12.0
Handie-talkie — general	615		150		150	0.4	60.0
Omnidirectional antenna	50		12		12	0.4	4.8
Ground-to-air base station radio	41		10		10	1.7	17.0
Ground-to-air portable radio	72		15		15	0.8	12.0

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
	Current inventory (30 June 2001)[a]	Proposed purchases (2001-02)	Proposed units			Unit cost[b]	Total cost
			Replacement	Additional	Total	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
Repeaters	38		5		5	2.0	10.0
Digital microwave link	13		2		2	50.0	100.0
HF equipment							
Base antenna	60		10		10	0.5	5.0
Mobile transceiver	315		75		75	2.0	150.0
Antenna, vertical whip	350		75		75	0.5	37.5
Antenna tuner (automatic)	340		75		75	0.5	37.5
Satellite equipment							
Global positioning system receivers	127		25		25	0.4	10.0
INMARSAT mini-M terminal	83		20		20	3.0	60.0
Demand assignment, multiple access accessories (long-distance carrier)	28		6		6	39.0	234.0
Miscellaneous equipment							
Battery charger	100		20		20	0.2	3.0
Secure voice equipment	4		1	-	1	8.0	8.0
Secure facsimile	4		1	-	1	8.0	8.0
Subtotal	**2 758**	**-**	**617**	**-**	**617**		**818.8**
Freight at 15 per cent of total equipment cost							122.8
Subtotal							**941.6**
Workshop equipment							
Technicians toolbox	20		4		4	1.2	4.8
Freight at 15 per cent of total equipment cost							0.7
Subtotal							**5.5**
Total, line 4							**947.1**
5. Other equipment							
(a) Office furniture							
Executive office furniture			2	-	2	3.0	6.0
Elementary office furniture			6	-	6	1.0	6.0
Miscellaneous office furniture			24	-	24	0.5	12.0
Chair, visitor			20	-	20	0.1	2.4
Computer desk			10	-	10	0.2	1.6
Chair, typist			10	-	10	0.1	0.8
Filing cabinets (due to growing correspondence)			10	10	20	0.2	4.0
Bookcases (due to growing correspondence)			14	10	24	0.2	3.6
Tables (folding)			10	-	10	0.1	1.0

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
	Current inventory (30 June 2001)[a]	Proposed purchases (2001/02)	Proposed units			Unit cost[b]	Total cost
			Replacement	Additional	Total	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
Storage modules (due to growing correspondence)			0	9	9	0.2	1.6
Subtotal	-	-	**106**	**29**	**135**		**39.0**
Freight at 15 per cent							5.8
Subtotal, line 5 (a)							**44.8**
(b) Office equipment							
Shredder, large			1	-	1	10.0	10.0
Shredder, medium			2	-	2	4.0	8.0
Shredder, small			3	-	3	0.5	1.5
Subtotal	-	-	**6**	-	**6**		**19.5**
Freight at 15 per cent							2.9
Subtotal, line 5 (b)							**22.4**
(c) Observation equipment							
Hand-held binoculars			14	-	14	0.3	3.5
Hand-held night observation devices			5	-	5	3.0	15.0
Subtotal	-	-	**19**	-	**19**		**18.5**
Freight at 15 per cent							2.8
Subtotal, line 5 (c)							**21.3**
(d) Petrol tank plus metering equipment							
Fuel pumps			2	-	2	5.4	10.8
Replacement hoses and couplings			24	-	24	1.2	28.8
Replacement filters			60	-	60	0.1	3.0
200-litre fuel barrels			100	100	200	0.0	9.0
Hand pumps			20	30	50	0.1	6.0
Subtotal	-	-	**206**	**130**	**336**		**57.6**
Freight at 15 per cent							8.6
Subtotal, line 5 (d)							**66.2**
(e) Medical and dental equipment							
Oxygen cylinder			6	-	6	0.2	1.2
Freight at 15 per cent							0.2
Subtotal, line 5 (e)							**1.4**
(f) Accommodation equipment							
Furniture sets (2.5 per cent replacement factor)			50	-	50	0.1	5.0
Video cassette recorder (10 per cent replacement factor)			4	-	4	0.3	1.2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
	Current inventory (30 June 2001)[a]	Proposed purchases (2001/02)	Proposed units			Unit cost[b]	Total cost
			Replacement	Additional	Total	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
Television (10 per cent replacement factor)			4	-	4	0.5	1.8
Satellite decoders (10 per cent replacement factor)			2	-	2	0.5	1.0
Coffee makers (10 per cent replacement factor)			5	-	5	0.0	0.2
Refrigerators, domestic (10 per cent replacement factor)			20	-	20	0.2	3.0
Kettles, electric			10	-	10	0.0	0.3
Subtotal	-	-	**95**	-	**95**		**12.5**
Freight at 15 per cent							1.9
Subtotal, line 5 (f)							**14.4**
(g) Miscellaneous equipment							
Digital cameras and peripherals			4	-	4	0.6	2.4
First-aid kit for buildings/team sites			30	-	30	0.1	1.6
Fire extinguishers (type A, B, C)			75	25	100	0.1	6.5
Fire extinguishers (wheel-mounted)			15	10	25	0.2	5.0
Kitchen and dining facility (sets)			3	-	3	5.0	15.0
Fans (10 per cent replacement factor)			30	-	30	0.0	0.8
Water coolers			2	-	2	0.2	0.4
Subtotal	-	-	**159**	**35**	**194**		**31.6**
Freight at 15 per cent							4.7
Subtotal, line 5 (g)							**36.4**
(h) Security equipment							
Close-captioned security camera and monitor			1	-	1	10.0	10.0
Freight at 15 percent							1.5
Subtotal, line 5 (h)							**11.5**
(i) Data-processing equipment							
Desktop computers with monitor			174		174	1.5	261.0
Rugged portable computers			49		49	6.0	294.0
Network printer/plotter			-	6	6	5.0	30.0
Work-group printer			-	36	36	3.0	108.0
Printers (75 per cent of desktop PCs)			131		131	0.5	65.5
Work-group servers			-	21	21	10.0	210.0
Digital senders			9		9	5.0	45.0
Network plotter			-	2	2	5.0	10.0
Scanner (Lotus Domino)			-	22	22	6.5	143.0

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(3)x(6)
	Current inventory (30 June 2001)[a]	Proposed purchases (2001/02)	Proposed units			Unit cost[b]	Total cost
			Replacement	Additional	Total	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
Identification system			1		1	17.5	17.5
Autostore			-	1	1	5.0	5.0
Uninterruptible power supply, 2 kVA (1 per server)			12		12	2.0	24.0
Uninterruptible power supply, 700i (1 per desktop)			174		174	0.4	60.9
Network router, WAN-to-WAN			6		6	6.0	36.0
Network router			-	12	12	1.3	15.0
Core switch modules			-	1	1	60.0	60.0
Switches, 24 port			11		11	5.0	55.0
Network connectivity, hub/switch			-	24	24	0.3	7.2
Wireless LAN, 11 megabits per second, small			-	4	4	12.0	48.0
WAN IP traffic management system			-	1	1	20.0	20.0
E-cabinet			-	1	1	20.0	20.0
Storage area network			-	1	1	120.0	120.0
DLTape drives (internal)			12		12	4.0	48.0
Super DLTape drive array			-	3	3	24.0	72.0
Firewall			-	5	5	6.0	30.0
Data analyser			-	1	1	15.0	15.0
Toolkit			-	8	8	1.2	9.6
LAN tester			1		1	5.0	5.0
LAN installation kit			-	1	1	12.0	12.0
Fibre-optic installation/maintenance kit			-	2	2	10.0	20.0
Subtotal	-	-	**580**	**152**	**732**		**1 866.7**
Freight at 15 per cent							280.0
Subtotal, line 5 (i)							**2 146.7**
(j) Generators							
160 kVA			3	-	3	20.0	60.0
50 kVA			10	-	10	11.9	119.0
Subtotal	-	-	**13**	-	**13**		**179.0**
Freight at 15 per cent							26.9
Installation cost for generators — 10 per cent of cost							17.9
Subtotal, line 5 (j)							**223.8**
Total, line 5							**2 588.9**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
	Current inventory (30 June 2001)[a]	Proposed purchases (2001/02)	Proposed units			Unit cost[b]	Total cost
			Replacement	Additional	Total	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
6. Air and surface freight		3 230.0					3 290.0
Total, category I							**10 346.3**
II. Other programmes							
1. Public information programmes							
(a) Public address system							
Camera with flash		1		1	1	2.0	2.0
Equipment for outreach				1	1	14.5	14.5
Desktop computer, 256 MB RAM		4		2	2	4.5	4.5
Camera body (Canon EOS-Lv)		-		1	1	2.0	2.0
Camera lens		-		1	1	1.3	1.3
Scanner		2		1	1	0.3	0.3
Colour laser printer		2		1	1	2.5	2.5
Photographic exhibition				1	1	5.0	5.0
Additional hardware		1		1	1	0.5	0.5
Software		1		1	1	2.5	2.5
Subtotal	-	**11**	-	**11**	**11**		**35.1**
Freight at 15 per cent							5.3
Subtotal, line 1 (a)							**40.3**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies (press office/media monitoring/communications outreach)							
Video cassette recorder (PAL system)				1	1	0.6	0.6
Hand-held tape recorder				2	2	0.2	0.3
Television PAL				1	1	0.5	0.5
Digital camera				2	2	0.9	1.8
Press multiplexer box				1	1	0.6	0.6
Short-wave radio				2	2	0.4	0.7
Subtotal	-	-	-	**9**	**9**		**4.5**
Freight at 15 per cent							0.7
Subtotal, line 1 (b)							**5.1**
(c) Miscellaneous supplies, radio							
Minidisk recorder				4	4	0	1.2
Portable field digital audio tape recorder				2	2	2	3.0
Double cassette deck				1	1	1	0.5
Compact disc player				2	2	1	1.0
Microphone				2	2	0	0.3
Microphone stand				2	2	0	0.0
Short-wave receivers				600	600	0	4.8

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
	Current inventory (30 June 2001)[a]	Proposed purchases (2001/02)	Proposed units			Unit cost[b]	Total cost
			Replacement	Additional	Total	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
Microphone (electronic voice-operated)				2	2	0.11	0.2
Monitor headphones				4	4	0.1	0.4
Headset				3	3	0.08	0.2
Headphone box				1	1	0.35	0.4
Stopwatch				1	1	0.12	0.1
Editing software				1	1	0.1	0.1
Media display/digital audio tape docking station				1	1	0.02	0.0
Transport rack case				1	1	0.25	0.3
Audio-visual cables and adaptors				35	35	0.03	1.1
XLR to LXR cables, 3 metre				6	6	0.035	0.2
LXR-M connectors				6	6	0.003	0.0
LXR connectors				6	6	0.003	0.0
RCA male connectors				6	6	0.001	0.0
Shielded twisted audio cable				2	2	0.00014	0.0
C batteries				100	100	0.000375	0.0
AA batteries				200	200	0.000375	0.1
Toolkit				1	1	0.25	0.3
Cassette, C-60				200	200	0.001	0.2
Minidisc				20	20	0.004	0.1
Subtotal	-	-	**0**	**1 209**	**1 209**		**14.5**
Freight at 15 per cent							2.2
Subtotal, line 1 (c)							**16.6**
(d) Television							
Camcorder kit (PAL), Sony PD-100A				1	1	3.9	3.9
Digital video camcorders				3	3	2.6	7.8
Digital video recording disks				2	2	3.5	7.0
Subtotal	-	-	-	**6**	**6**		**18.7**
Freight at 15 per cent							2.8
Subtotal, line 1 (d)							**21.5**
Total, line 1							**83.6**
2. Mine-clearing programmes							
Protective clothing		6			60	0.1	6.0
Visor/helmet		6			60	0.2	12.0
Prodders		6			60	0.0	1.2
Mine detectors					20	2.0	40.0
Trauma kit		6			2	1.0	2.0

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
	Current inventory (30 June 2001)[a]	Proposed purchases (2001/02)	Proposed units			Unit cost[b]	Total cost
			Replacement	Additional	Total	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
Demining toolkits		-			60	0.3	15.0
Personal protective equipment					60	0.5	30.0
Global positioning system		6			10	0.2	1.5
Subtotal	-	**30**	-	-	**332**		**107.7**
Freight at 15 per cent							16.2
Total, line 2							**123.9**
Total, category II							**207.4**
Total, categories I-II							**10 553.8**

[a] No standard cost exists for this item.
[b] As contained in the 2000/01 proposed budget (A/55/666 and Corr.1).

Annex III

Support provided by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea to United Nations and non-United Nations entities in the mission area

Section providing support tasks	*Entities receiving support*
Electronic support services	
Provision of VSAT extensions and rural links	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Asmara) World Food Programme (Barentu) United Nations Development Programme (Asmara) Organization of African Unity (Asmara)
Provision of VSAT extensions and hard wire	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Barentu)
Provision of Internet service and electronic mail	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Barentu) World Food Programme (Barentu)
Provision of Internet service	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Asmara) United Nations Development Programme (Asmara) Organization of African Unity (Asmara)
Provision of generator	United Nations Development Programme (Asmara)
Provision of bandwidth	Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa)

Annex IV

Implementation of previous recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Request	*Response*
1. The Advisory Committee notes with concern that no progress has been made in the implementation of its recommendation to establish a direct flight link between Addis Ababa and Asmara (A/56/661, para. 14).	As stated in the latest report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/2001/1194, para. 17), there has been no progress regarding the establishment of a direct high-altitude flight route for UNMEE between Asmara and Addis Ababa. Eritrea continues to maintain that UNMEE should fly the most direct route and refuses to make any other route available. The Ethiopian authorities insist, however, that UNMEE make a brief deviation from the most direct route to steer clear of anti-aircraft installations. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General has been raising this issue with the respective authorities of both countries in every meeting.
2. The Committee was informed by the representatives of the Secretary-General of the positive impact of United Nations Volunteers on the activities of the Mission and of the good cooperation that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General had established with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes present in the area of operation. The Committee requests in this connection that the next budget submission for UNMEE include information on such cooperation and the possible future role for United Nations Volunteers, as well as statistics on human rights issues (ibid., para. 19).	(a) Possible future role for UNVs. In line with the recommendation of the Committee contained in its report on the financing of UNMEE for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/688/Add.1, para. 31), UNMEE has made greater use of UNVs in areas such as human rights, communication and public information activities by increasing the number of Volunteers to 82 in the budget period 2001/02. Likewise, in future, UNMEE will continue to endeavour to include more UNVs if the need arises. In an effort to demonstrate its cooperation with UNMEE, a delegation from the UNV office in Bonn, Germany, consisting of a programme specialist and an associate programme specialist, visited UNMEE from 13 to 18 December 2001 and reviewed the draft memorandum of understanding and the set-up of the UNV Support Unit. (b) Statistics on human rights issues. The Human Rights Office of UNMEE monitors and reports on conflict-related human rights violations within the 1,200-kilometre-long, 25-kilometre-wide temporary security zone. In this regard, the continuing expulsion of both countries of persons of each other's nationality

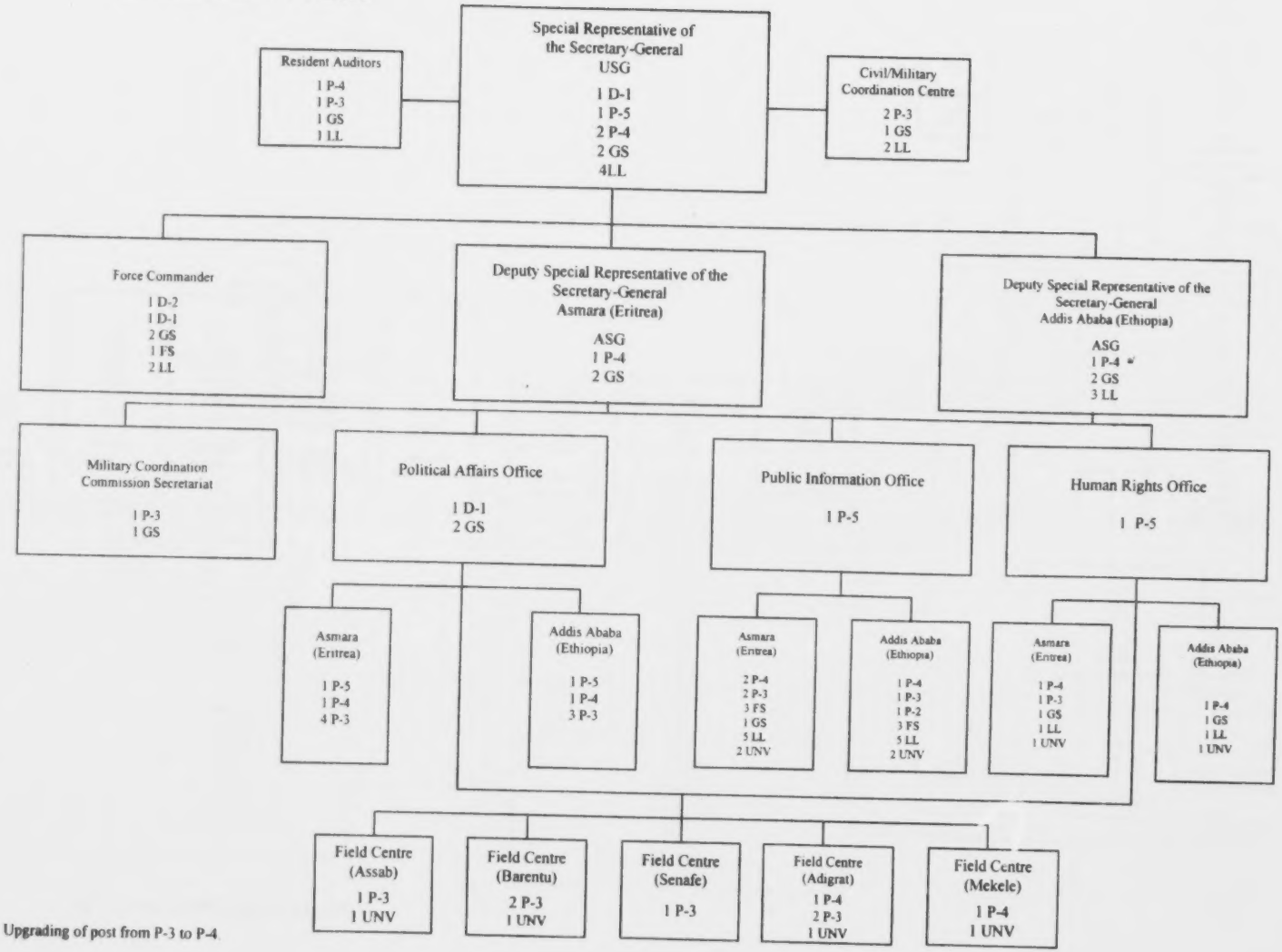
Request	Response
	or descent has been central to the work of the Human Rights Office. Since the signing of the Algiers Peace Agreement, 21,411 persons of Ethiopian origin have been repatriated from Eritrea to Ethiopia under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross. During the same period, 882 persons of Eritrean origin have been repatriated from Ethiopia to Eritrea. The Human Rights Office became operational in May 2001, and since then has started interviewing persons repatriated by both parties. This has enabled the team to gather first-hand information on the circumstances surrounding the repatriation and living conditions of each other's nationals still residing in the territory of the other. The number of persons interviewed by UNMEE human rights officers since its inception follows: (i) In November 2001, of the 1,021 individuals, including heads of families, that were repatriated from Ethiopia to Eritrea, the Human Rights Office interviewed 417; (ii) Between June and November 2001, the Human Rights Office interviewed approximately 365 individuals and heads of families; (iii) Between June and December 2001, the Human Rights Office interviewed 60 individuals and families with a view to incorporating them into the family reunification programme to be presented to the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea; (iv) Between June and December 2001, the Human Rights Office investigated 23 cross-border incidents, including "defections" of service personnel of one country to the other.
3. The Committee requests that the adequacy of the verification capacity and arrangements of UNMEE be examined (ibid., para. 22).	The UNMEE contingent-owned equipment verification system has been functioning adequately and makes use of available personnel resources from both the military and civilian components. UNMEE also has a system in place to train and keep ready enough personnel to take charge of the operation in the event that a staff member or a military person

Request	*Response*
	on the team leaves the mission area. In this regard, please note that UNMEE is quite confident that the measures taken thus far are sufficient to maintain an adequate and timely submission of verification reports.
4. The Committee requests that the contractual arrangements and the use of the executive jet be reviewed with a view to ascertaining its cost-effectiveness and taking into account the Committee's recommendation on direct flight. The Committee also requests that the Mission explore less costly alternatives to the executive jet (ibid., para. 25).	As UNMEE explained to the Committee during the deliberation of the budget for 2001/02, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Force Commander often are required to attend meetings on short notice and therefore are greatly dependent on the fast mode of air transportation, which is now made available by the executive jet. In this regard, please note that there is a considerable amount of time savings, as the executive jet takes only an hour and a half compared to an AN-26, which takes four hours to complete the same journey. Moreover, an AN-26 must be refuelled en route to cover the same distance. Also, from the point of view of medical emergencies, as a contingency plan, UNMEE depends on the executive jet aircraft to arrange medical evacuations as necessary. Therefore, once the direct air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara is opened, UNMEE would be in a position to look into the urgent requirement of less costly alternatives, as requested by the Committee.
5. The Committee expresses concern that only two resident auditor posts (1 P-4 and 1 General Service) out of four have been filled as at the time of the examination of the estimates (ibid., para. 27).	Of the four incumbents for the audit function of UNMEE, two are Professional-level auditors and the other two are support staff — one international and one local. The second auditor post was filled in December 2001, and the local staff post was filled on 9 October 2001.

Annex V

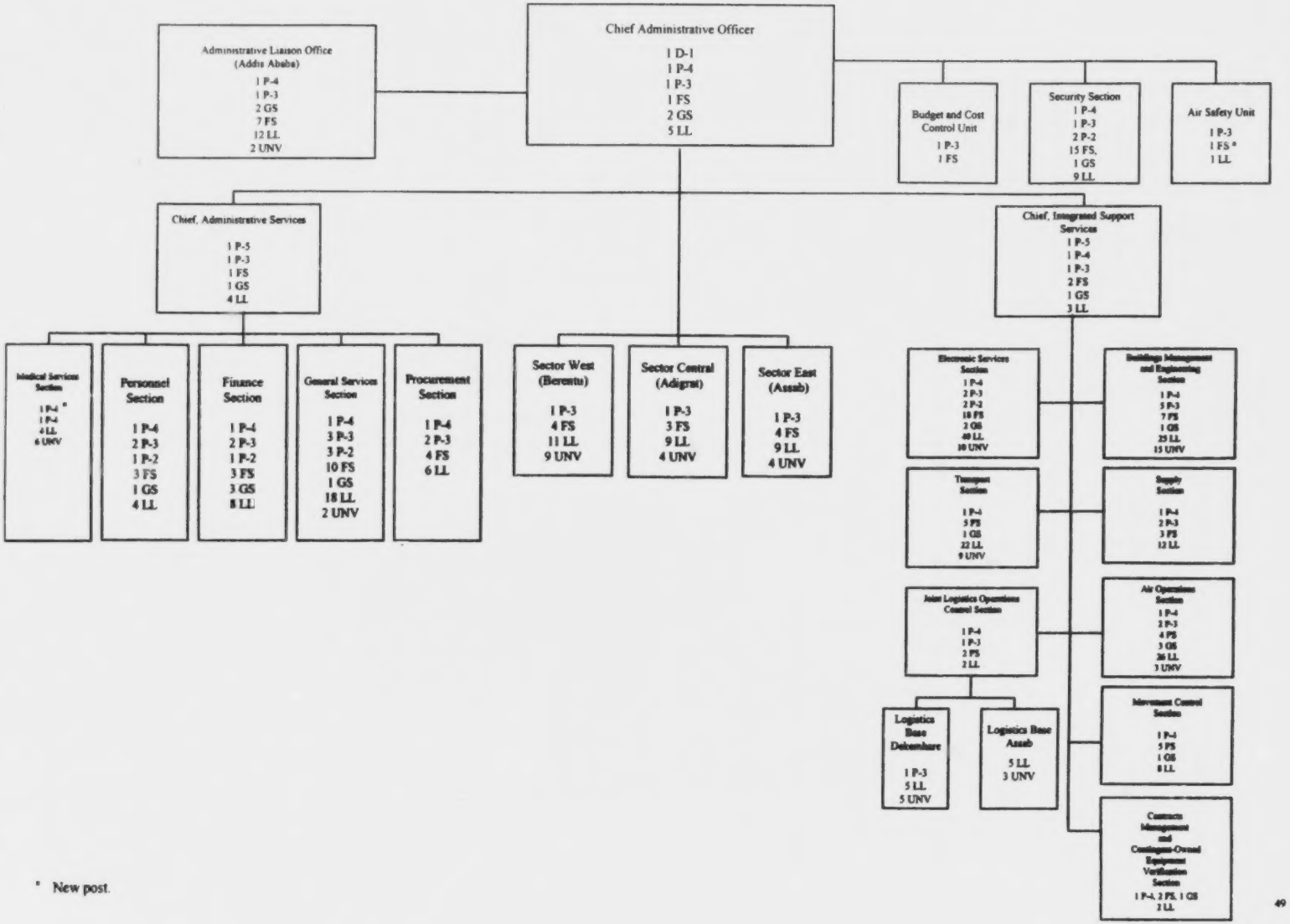
Organization charts

A. Substantive offices



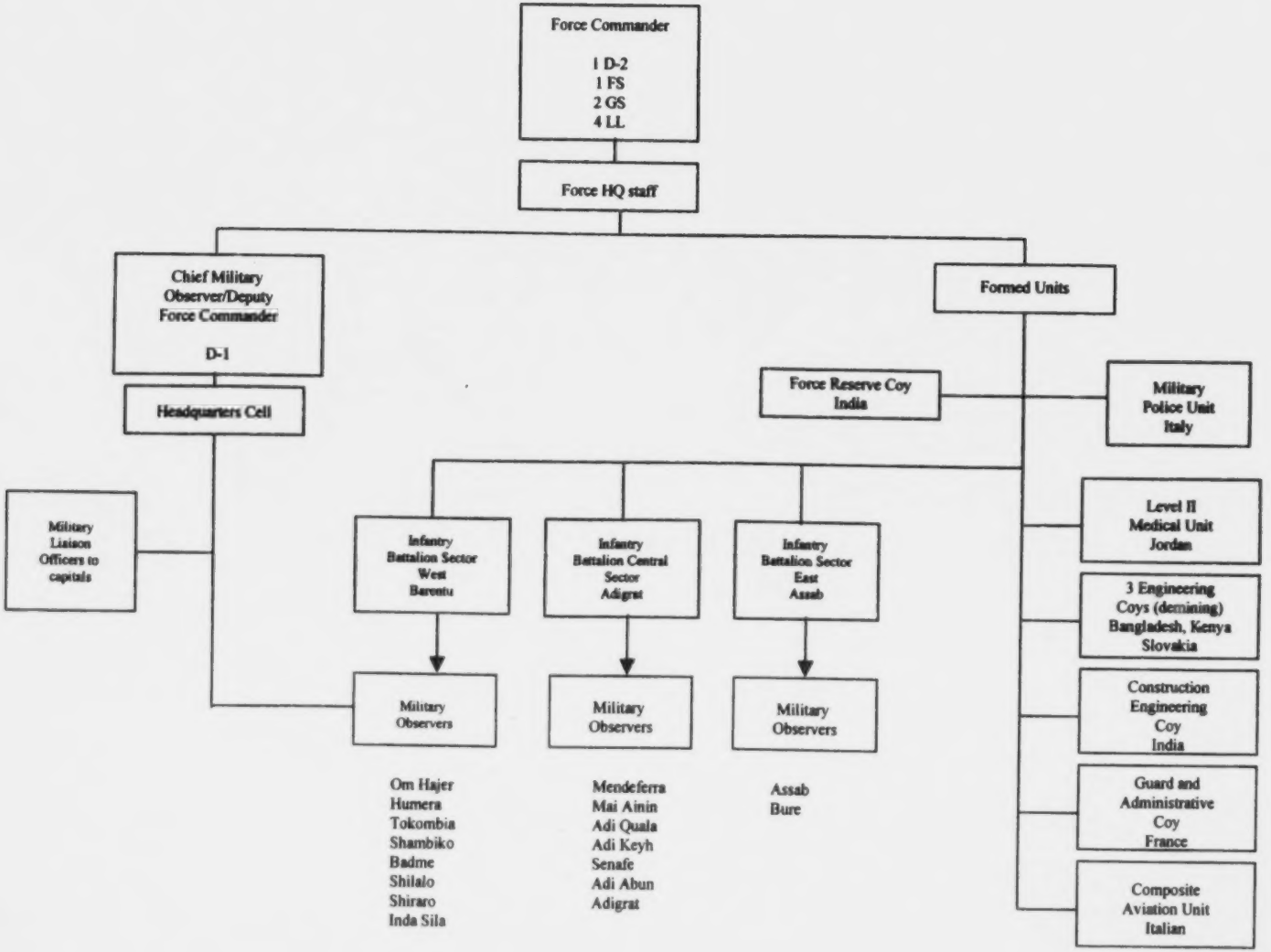
a/ Upgrading of post from P-3 to P-4

B. Administrative offices



* New post.

C. Military component



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Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Rapporteur: Mr. Alaa **Issa** (Egypt)

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 54/81 B of 25 May 2000, welcomed the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/54/839) and decided that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field.

2. In its report (A/C.4/55/6), welcomed by the General Assembly in resolution 55/135 of 8 December 2000, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations decided to continue its consideration of the recommendations contained in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (see A/55/305-S/2000/809) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of those recommendations (A/55/502) at its regular session, to be held after the completion and submission of the comprehensive review.

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 56/225 of 24 December 2001, welcomed the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/55/1024 and Corr.1) and decided that the Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field.

4. At its 166th meeting, on 11 February 2002, the Special Committee elected the following representatives as the Committee's officers for a one-year term of office: Arthur C. I. Mbanefo (Nigeria), Chairman; Arnoldo M. Listre (Argentina), Michel Duval (Canada), Motohide Yoshikawa (Japan) and Miroslaw Luczka (Poland), Vice-Chairmen; Mr. Alaa Issa (Egypt), Rapporteur.

5. The Special Committee also discussed its organization of work and decided to establish an open-ended working group, to be chaired by Canada, to consider the substance of the mandate entrusted to the Committee by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/135.

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II. General debate and working group

6. At its 166th to 168th meetings, on 11 and 12 February 2002, the Special Committee held a general debate on the matters before it.

7. In his statement to the Special Committee at its 166th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/56/732), outlined the status of the reform efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and identified areas needing further attention and future challenges.

8. The Under-Secretary-General noted that since the Department of Peacekeeping Operations resource base had been considerably strengthened, the time had come to consolidate and further professionalize peacekeeping through, among other things, increased and improved training. He stressed that in order to be successful peacekeeping operations had to deploy credibly and rapidly and the political will of Member States, expressed in clear mandates, had to be combined with the positive will of the parties to the conflict, managerial commitment and excellent Secretariat staff.

9. During the ensuing general debate, many delegations underlined their continuing commitment to peacekeeping as an important instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. The same delegations, however, noted that peacekeeping could not be a substitute for permanent solutions, nor could it resolve the underlying causes of conflicts.

10. Many delegations reiterated that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and called for respect for basic peacekeeping principles, namely the consent of the parties, the non-use of force, except in self-defence, and impartiality.

11. Many delegations emphasized that the publication of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (see A/55/305-S/2000/809) in 2000 and the report of the Special Committee on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (A/55/1024 and Corr.1) in 2001 had given unprecedented impetus to the United Nations capacity for peacekeeping and noted that much progress had been achieved in the last two years. While stressing that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations now had better resources for coping with the requirements of the planning, deployment and management of traditional and multifunctional peacekeeping operations, many delegations urged that the Department continue to develop further its capability to react effectively and rapidly to a sudden surge in requirements. Others emphasized that resources provided to the Department must be used efficiently and effectively.

12. Many delegations expressed their commitment to strengthening United Nations peacekeeping and called on the Committee to ensure that the Organization had the full capacity to effectively plan, deploy and manage operations and the capacity to react quickly to a sudden surge in new missions or activities. In this context, many delegations welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/56/732).

13. Many delegations welcomed the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2002/56) of 14 January 2002, which reported the establishment of a mechanism for strengthening cooperation between the Council and troop-contributing countries, additional to the forms of consultation established by Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), so as to complement effectively the ongoing process of consultation.

14. Other delegations took note of that mechanism and looked forward to its effective implementation, stating that the mechanism would be observed closely in order to determine whether it was being managed transparently and non-exclusively.

15. Many delegations commended Curtis Ward of Jamaica on his able chairmanship of the Security Council Working Group of the Whole on Peacekeeping Operations and his efforts to strengthen the triangular relationship between the Security Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat.

16. It was noted that the military capacity within the Secretariat could be enhanced. It was also noted that a proposal was currently before the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to strengthen the Military Staff Committee.

17. A number of delegations reiterated that the activities of the United Nations in the maintenance of

peace and security formed a continuum, stretching from conflict prevention to peacekeeping and peace-building, and emphasized that there must be coordination and continuity of peace efforts during and after peacekeeping activities.

18. With regard to the reform of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations management culture, many delegations supported an integrated approach.

19. Without prejudice to the powers of the Fifth Committee, many delegations reiterated the Special Committee's recommendation to create the post of Director of Management.

20. Many delegations expressed the view that the application of the integrated mission task force concept had shown the usefulness of this instrument and stressed that such an integrated approach should continue to be incorporated into both the planning and the management of peacekeeping operations.

21. Many delegations welcomed the intention of the Secretariat to establish with Member States validation mechanisms for lessons learned.

22. With regard to mission leadership, many delegations reiterated the view that appointment of candidates to senior positions in the field should reflect the respective levels of contribution to the force in question.

23. A number of delegations reiterated that the Secretariat should continue to work towards the goal of enhancing its capacity to deploy operations within 30 days, or 90 days in the case of complex peacekeeping operations, after the adoption of a mandate.

24. Many delegations shared the Secretariat's concern regarding the limited response to the United Nations standby arrangements system and supported efforts to adjust and improve the system. They underlined their preference for pledging expertise rather than names to the on-call lists. Many delegations encouraged the Secretariat to consider innovative approaches in order to find a widely agreeable solution to this question and looked forward to further discussions.

25. Many delegations welcomed the considerable progress made in implementing rapid deployment and expressed appreciation for the effective and constructive dialogue held with the Secretariat on the issue of strategic deployment stocks and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. In this regard, many delegations urged the relevant administrative and financial bodies of the General Assembly to process the budget proposals without delay. They supported the aim of making the mechanism fully operational by early 2003.

26. Many delegations also welcomed the Secretariat's efforts towards enhancing the timely availability of strategic air- and sea-lift capabilities. Member States that have such a capability were urged to pledge it to the standby arrangements system.

27. While acknowledging the efforts made by the Secretariat to improve the representation of troop-contributing countries and underrepresented countries in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, delegations urged that more be done to ensure transparency and the principle of equitable geographic distribution.

28. Many delegations expressed concern about the upgrading of the post of the Civilian Police Adviser, which had been undertaken without wider rationalization of the rank structure in the Civilian Police Division, and recalled the Special Committee's recommendation in that regard.

29. Delegations stressed that there were still a number of areas in which the Department of Peacekeeping Operations did not have sufficient capacity to give strategic guidance and support to efforts in the field and to coordinate effectively with other entities. Many supported the idea that dedicated capacities for gender issues and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration should be established in this regard. While many delegations also supported the establishment of dedicated capacities for humanitarian affairs, public information and safety and security, others cautioned against duplicating structures in the Secretariat and called for improved coordination among departments within the United Nations system.

30. Many delegations reiterated that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes were critical to the success of many peacekeeping operations, expressed support for funding their start-up phase through assessed mission budgets and recommended the provision of resources to ensure that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations had the capability to fully backstop and coordinate disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in the field.

31. Many delegations reiterated that the Secretariat should have a capacity for information management and analysis, which was essential for an efficient and integrated approach to the maintenance of international peace and security and would also enhance the ability of the Secretariat to provide useful information and analysis to troop-contributors, among others. Ultimately, this would also contribute to the safety and security of personnel in the field. It was noted that the proper location of such a capacity would be critical to its success.

32. Many delegations expressed concern about reductions in mission subsistence allowance and urged that the issue be reviewed.

33. Many delegations considered the safety and security of United Nations personnel a matter of utmost priority. It was regretted that the Secretary-General's report did not adequately prescribe steps to improve safety and security measures based on the review and recommendations of the Special Committee.

34. Some delegations mentioned the necessity of addressing the preparation of peacekeepers for the diseases they would encounter, including malaria and HIV/AIDS.

35. While welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to improve the safety and quality of chartered flights, many delegations expressed concern about the slow pace of investigating the tragic loss of a United Nations helicopter in the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone. Grave concern was expressed about the provision of timely information and detailed reports to Member States on such accidents.

36. Many delegations welcomed the training assistance provided by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations aimed at enhancing peacekeeping capacity in Africa. The same delegations also supported the submission of the draft terms of reference for the proposed working group on the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacity and encouraged an early review to facilitate implementation by September 2002.

37. Many delegations encouraged an increased emphasis on training and professional capacity development and urged the Secretariat to apply a comprehensive and integrated approach. In this regard, many delegations welcomed the new focus of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on providing national and regional peacekeeping training centres with the necessary guidance for training peacekeeping personnel, and supported the revitalization of the concept of United Nations training assistance teams.

38. Many other delegations noted that the Secretariat had focused on the development of training standards, although training remained the sole responsibility of Member States, and urged that this issue be approached generally and with the utmost sensitivity and caution.

39. Many delegations suggested that consideration be given to establishing in Africa a second logistics base for strategic stocks.

40. Welcoming improvements in the rate of reimbursements for troop costs and contingent-owned equipment, many delegations reiterated that all Member States must pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions.

41. Many delegations suggested the creation of a reserve finance fund that would be available for advance reimbursement payments to allow troop-contributing countries to meet rapid deployment time lines despite budgetary constraints.

42. The same delegations noted the close relationship between reimbursement in cases of death or accident and the cost of vaccines and medical treatment, and urged that those issues be addressed as a matter of utmost priority.

43. Many delegations sought clarification as to the legal status of civilian police officers serving with the United Nations, considering them part of a national contribution rather than individual civilian specialists, and noted that civilian police should be repatriated for investigation in cases of alleged gross misconduct.

44. Many delegations welcomed the consultations held by the Secretariat on sample rules of engagement and requested that the relevant document be shared with Member States.

III. Proposals, recommendations and conclusions

A. Introduction

45. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, in making its recommendations, reaffirms the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

46. The Special Committee reaffirms that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests with the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, and affirms that peacekeeping continues to be one of the key instruments available to the United Nations in discharging that responsibility. The Special Committee, as the only United Nations forum mandated to review comprehensively the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including measures aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Organization to conduct peacekeeping operations, is uniquely able to make a significant contribution in the area of issues and policy relating to peacekeeping operations. It encourages other United Nations bodies, funds and programmes to avail themselves of the Special Committee's particular perspective on peacekeeping operations.

47. Noting that during the past three years there has been a sudden surge in United Nations peacekeeping efforts in various parts of the world, requiring the participation of Member States in various activities, the Special Committee considers it essential for the United Nations to be effectively able to maintain international peace and security. This calls for, inter alia, an improved capacity to assess conflict situations, effective planning and management of peacekeeping operations and quick and effective responses to any Security Council mandate.

48. Since the end of the cold war, there has been an increase in the number of complex peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee notes that the Security Council has recently mandated peacekeeping operations that have included, in addition to the traditional tasks of monitoring and reporting, a number of other mandated activities. In that regard, the Special Committee stresses the importance of an effective Department of Peacekeeping Operations that is efficiently structured and adequately staffed.

49. The Special Committee pays tribute to the men and women who have served and continue to serve in peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage. Particular tribute is due to those who have given their lives for the maintenance of peace and security.

50. The Special Committee stresses the importance of consistently applying the principles and standards it has set forth for the establishment and conduct of peacekeeping operations, and also emphasizes the need to continue to consider those principles, as well as peacekeeping definitions, in a systematic fashion. New proposals or conditions concerning peacekeeping operations should be discussed in the Special Committee.

B. Guiding principles, definitions and implementation of mandates

51. The Special Committee stresses that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. It emphasizes that respect for the principles of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States, and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, is crucial to common efforts, including peacekeeping operations, to promote international peace and security.

52. The Special Committee believes that respect for the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as the consent of the parties, impartiality and the non-use of force except in self-defence, is essential to its success.

53. The Special Committee is of the view that peacekeeping operations should not be used as a substitute for addressing the root causes of conflict. Those causes should be addressed in a coherent, well-planned, coordinated and comprehensive manner, by means of political, social and developmental instruments. Consideration should be given to ways in which those efforts can continue without interruption after the departure of a peacekeeping operation, so as to ensure a smooth transition to lasting peace and security.

54. The Special Committee stresses that the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, pursuant to Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Special Committee notes the statements by the President of the Security Council of 29 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/38) and 20 February 2001 (S/PRST/2001/5) with regard to the inclusion, as appropriate, of peace-building elements in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, with a view to ensuring a smooth transition to a successful post-conflict phase. The Special Committee stresses the importance of those elements being explicitly defined

and clearly identified before they are incorporated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations, whenever appropriate. The Committee emphasizes the role of the General Assembly in the formulation of post-conflict peace-building activities.

55. The Special Committee continues to stress the importance of peacekeeping operations being provided with clearly defined mandates, objectives and command structures, as well as secure financing, in support of efforts to achieve peaceful solutions to conflicts. It also stresses the need to ensure, in the formulation and implementation of mandates, congruity between mandates, resources and objectives. It emphasizes further that, when changes are made to an existing mandate, commensurate changes should be made to the resources available to a peacekeeping operation to carry out its new mandate. Changes in the mandate of an ongoing mission should be based on a thorough and timely reassessment by the Security Council, including military advice, of the implications on the ground. The Committee also believes that such changes in mandates should occur after thorough discussion between contributing countries and the Council.

56. The Special Committee stresses the need to ensure the unity of command of United Nations peacekeeping operations. It recalls that the overall political direction and control of United Nations-mandated peacekeeping operations is within the competence of the Security Council, while their execution remains the responsibility of the Secretary-General.

C. Cooperation with troop-contributing countries

57. The Special Committee welcomes the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2002/56) regarding the establishment of a mechanism for strengthening the Council's cooperation with troop-contributing countries, complementary to the forms of consultation established by Security Council resolution 1353 (2001). The Committee looks forward to the full and effective implementation of the recommendations included in both documents, so as to enhance and strengthen cooperation between the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat in planning, preparing and managing missions.

58. In order to improve the quality and effectiveness of consultations with troop-contributing countries, the Special Committee urges the Secretariat to continue its efforts to give comprehensive briefings, and requests the Secretariat to make special efforts to present timely reports. The Committee also encourages the Secretariat to make full use of modern audio-visual presentations and information technology systems.

59. The Special Committee encourages the continuation of the practice of exchanges of views between its working group and the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations.

D. Enhancing the capacity of the United Nations for peacekeeping

60. The Special Committee believes that the additional resources provided to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will help the Department to develop further its capacity to plan, manage and support peacekeeping operations. However, the Committee is of the opinion that the provision of additional human and financial resources alone will not be sufficient. Therefore, the Committee believes that the Department should conduct regular self-evaluations and systematic reviews to ensure that the additional resources provided by the General Assembly are making a tangible contribution to the Organization's fulfilment of its peacekeeping mandate.

61. In this regard, the Special Committee welcomes the five strategic goals set by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, namely, enhancing the rapid deployment capability for peacekeeping operations, strengthening the relationship with Member States and legislative bodies, reforming the Department's management culture, reorienting the Department's relationship with field missions and strengthening relationships with other parts of the United Nations system.

1. Management

62. The Special Committee reiterates the great importance it attaches to strengthening the management of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the relevant recommendations contained in its report (A/55/1024 and Corr.1) and its support for the creation of the post of Director of Management in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping

Operations. The Committee is of the view that such a post is essential for the implementation of the Department's managerial reform and the strengthening of its mid- and long-term planning capacity.

2. Strategic planning

63. The Special Committee welcomes the ongoing preparation of a strategic manual on multidimensional peacekeeping operations and requests the Secretariat to consult Member States during its development.

64. The Special Committee looks forward to being briefed on the parallel project of revising and updating the methodology used by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for applying lessons learned to the planning and management of peacekeeping operations.

65. The Special Committee stresses the need for the Secretariat to consult with Member States when developing guidelines and standard operating procedures that are of relevance for national contingents and Member States. The standard operating procedures should reflect the lessons learned from peacekeeping operations and be made available to field missions and Member States.

66. The Special Committee welcomes the Secretariat's intention to organize a meeting in 2002 to develop validation mechanisms for lessons-learned processes. The Committee requests the Secretariat to invite all Member States to that meeting.

67. The Special Committee believes that whenever the Secretariat consults, or is requested to consult, with Member States on new mechanisms, generic or sample guidelines, bulletins or other topics related to peacekeeping operations, all Member States should be invited to participate.

68. The Special Committee maintains its support for a strengthened Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. That Unit needs to be able to develop generic guidelines, procedures and best practices and to incorporate lessons learned into all aspects of today's peacekeeping operations. The Unit should have the capacity to mainstream best practices into the planning of new operations, provide feedback to missions in the field, interact effectively with other entities within the Department and with other relevant parts of the Secretariat and continue to participate as appropriate in integrated mission task forces.

69. The Special Committee continues to support the establishment in the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit of entry points for the following specialized areas: public information; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; gender; humanitarian affairs; and safety and security. These activities should not be designed to duplicate, or have the potential to duplicate, work done in other Departments. The Special Committee reiterates its recommendation that the restructured Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit be given a name that better reflects its responsibilities.

3. System-wide information and analysis

70. Recognizing the informational and analytical requirements of the United Nations, mainly with respect to United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Special Committee reiterates its view that it should continue to consider the needs of the United Nations in this regard and how best to use existing resources. The Committee looks forward to further suggestions from the Secretariat on ways to address this important issue.

4. Operational planning and integrated mission task forces

71. The Special Committee reiterates its support for the concept of integrated mission task forces and welcomes its implementation where appropriate.

5. Mission support

72. The Special Committee recalls its recommendation that the Situation Centre be made responsible for producing comprehensive fact sheets and written status reports in support of the Department's reporting requirements vis-à-vis legislative organs and meetings with troop-contributing countries (see A/55/1024, para. 64). In that regard, the Situation Centre needs to be able to process information from the field in a useful manner, and particularly to inform troop-contributing countries and other personnel contributors in a timely manner when the security situation in the field changes. These fact sheets and written reports should be supplemented during times of crisis by military and political assessments, to be made available by the Office of Operations on a timely basis, with full use of modern audio-visual presentations and information technology

systems. The Committee recognizes that continuing to enhance the capacity of the Situation Centre is therefore vital to strengthening the overall coordination role of the Office of Operations.

73. The Special Committee takes note of the policy paper distributed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in October 2001 on command and control of military components in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Committee welcomes the Department's initiative to clarify this important subject and would welcome further dialogue between the Department and Member States on structure, definitions and chain of command as outlined in that paper.

74. The Special Committee continues to support the concept that a small percentage of a mission's first-year budget should be made available to the head of mission to fund quick-impact projects designed to address immediate needs and build the confidence of the local population. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed about the implementation and effectiveness of the concept. In further implementing such projects in new and expanding missions, the Committee requests the Secretary-General to conduct a review of past experience and draw lessons that can be applied to similar projects in other missions.

6. Rapid deployment

75. The Special Committee reiterates its recommendation that the Secretariat should continue to work towards the goal of enhancing its capacity to deploy peacekeeping operations within 30 days, or 90 days in the case of complex peacekeeping operations, after the adoption of a mandate.

76. The Special Committee acknowledges that in order to meet these time frames, the Secretariat must have the capacity to act in a timely manner on three critical and interdependent aspects of rapid deployment — personnel, material and funding — once it becomes clear that a peacekeeping operation is likely to be established.

77. The Special Committee reiterates its belief that Member States and the United Nations Secretariat share the responsibility for the effective deployment of peacekeeping operations within these time frames. Potential troop-contributing countries should be involved at the earliest possible stage of mission planning.

78. The Special Committee notes the need for continued dialogue between the Secretariat and Member States on how to achieve rapid deployment, including relevant aspects of deployment planning procedures. The Committee considers that the consultations undertaken on the strategic deployment stocks are a good example of effective and constructive dialogue between the Secretariat and the Committee on issues critical to their work.

Personnel

79. The Special Committee supports the ongoing efforts to enhance and strengthen the United Nations Standby Arrangements System with a view to realizing its full and effective utilization. The Special Committee looks forward to continued consultations between Member States and the Secretariat in the further elaboration of mechanisms aimed at improving the system.

80. The Special Committee welcomes the efforts of the Secretariat to develop the concept of a generic mission headquarters. The Committee notes the difficulty of implementing the on-call list system and recommends that the Secretariat engage in dialogue with Member States with a view to early operationalization of the concept. The Committee requests the Secretariat to bring, as soon as possible, proposals for a revised system to a consultation meeting with the members of the Committee. In this regard, the Committee requests that consideration be given to, inter alia:

(a) Member States indicating the positions for which they would provide personnel in a generic mission headquarters;

(b) Member States using national training systems or peacekeeping training centres to undertake the necessary training on the basis of a standard training programme prepared by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations;

(c) Collective training at the generic mission headquarters, either in the mission area or elsewhere, before it is operationally committed;

(d) Identification of a core planning team within a generic mission headquarters to augment the

Department's capacity in the planning of a specific peacekeeping operation.

81. The Special Committee notes the development in the Civilian Police Division of a model civilian police headquarters and the production of generic job descriptions for 100 posts in the initial field deployment component. The Special Committee looks forward to reviewing the relevant recommendations based on the results of the United Nations Civilian Police Experts Conference, held in Helsinki on 14 and 15 February 2002.

Materiel readiness

82. The Special Committee endorses the concept of strategic deployment stocks at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and takes note of the overall rationale and planning assumptions of the Secretariat's proposal, in particular that the United Nations should be ready to deploy one complex and one traditional mission per year. The Special Committee is of the view that the strategic deployment stocks mechanism should be, at this initial stage, ready to deploy only one complex mission per year by early 2003, with the possibility of expanding this capability at a later stage — if necessary, and taking into account, inter alia, the outcome of the annual review of Logistics Base operations — to include additional capacity for one traditional mission per year.

83. The Special Committee stresses the need for the development, within the Secretariat, of an appropriate inventory management system that includes a sound policy for rotating stock to existing missions and recommends that the Secretary-General include, as a regular component of his reports to the Committee, a review of the impact of Logistics Base operations on rapid deployment, without impinging on the competence of the financial bodies of the Organization.

84. The Special Committee recalls paragraph 67 of its report (A/55/1024) and reiterates that contingent-owned equipment is an indispensable element of an effective United Nations rapid deployment capability. The Committee concurs with the Secretary-General's assessment, as stated in paragraph 127 of his report (A/55/977), that the rapid deployment time frame can be met only through the provision by Member States of fully self-sustaining and completely self-sufficient troops, in accordance with the current contingent-owned equipment procedures.

85. The Special Committee recognizes that many troop-contributing countries are still faced with the problem of lack of full sustainability. It considers that there is a need for the United Nations to continue playing a role in bridging the gap between troops and equipment for troop-contributing countries whose self-sustainment capacities are limited so as to facilitate the participation of potential troop contributors in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Funding

86. The Special Committee continues to support the request of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 119 of his report (A/55/977), to establish pre-mandate commitment authority, and looks forward to the early consideration of its detailed modalities by the relevant bodies of the General Assembly.

87. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to report at its next session on the difficulties troop-contributing countries face in complying with rapid deployment requirements, and to recommend, on the basis of consultations with Member States, ways to overcome these difficulties, including the financial aspects.

Strategic air- and sea-lift capacity

88. The Special Committee welcomes the efforts made by the Secretariat to enhance the timely availability of strategic air- and sea-lift capability, which is critical for the success of rapid deployment, and urges the Secretariat to continue its efforts in that regard. The Special Committee stresses that the Secretariat must give due attention to quality control and safety when arranging these services.

7. Recruitment

89. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to maximize the benefit of recent increases in military and civilian police personnel in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations by utilizing a recruitment process that ensures timely and efficient handovers between incoming and outgoing personnel, so as to ensure continuity.

90. Reaffirming articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Special Committee urges the Secretary-General to take immediate measures to implement openly and transparently paragraphs 11 and 12 of General Assembly resolution 56/241 in future recruitment for the Department of Peacekeeping

Operations. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Committee at its next session detailed information on progress made in this regard and on the geographical distribution of the Department's personnel both before and after the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (see A/55/305-S/2000/809) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and the Panel (A/55/977) were issued.

91. The Special Committee takes note of the implementation of the Galaxy project and is encouraged by its use in recruitment for the posts approved in December 2001. The Committee looks forward to a review of the performance of the Galaxy system in the Secretary-General's report to the Special Committee in advance of its next session.

8. Training

92. While stressing that training is a national responsibility, the Special Committee fully supports an increased emphasis on training and professional capacity development, in both the planning and the support phases of peacekeeping operations. The aim should be to improve training standards rather than to institute a uniform training doctrine or policy for Member States wishing to contribute troops and personnel for United Nations peacekeeping operations. In this context, the Special Committee welcomes the intention of the Secretariat to create specific training programmes and standardized generic training modules. The Special Committee also underlines the importance of conducting these training programmes as soon as their preparation has been completed, and of including them as a basic pre-deployment necessity.

93. While taking into account the differences in training doctrine and approach among troop-contributing countries, the Special Committee encourages the Secretariat to adopt a coordinated approach with respect to training for United Nations peacekeeping operations. Lessons learned and best practices need to be fully incorporated into training programmes.

94. The Special Committee supports the designation of a central focal point for the coordination of the military, civilian police and other civilian training activities of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. This focal point could also liaise with other relevant United Nations organs and agencies, in particular the United Nations System Staff College in Turin, as well as with Member States.

95. The Committee supports the new focus of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on providing national and regional peacekeeping training centres with the necessary guidance for training peacekeeping personnel. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to provide the same guidance to training focal points located in Member countries. The Special Committee also supports the revitalization of the United Nations Training Assistance Team concept.

96. The Special Committee welcomes bilateral training arrangements between Member States for peacekeeping personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee also recognizes the useful role that the Secretariat plays in facilitating bilateral training arrangements between Member States.

97. The Special Committee welcomes the development of the Mission Headquarters Orientation Programme and encourages the Secretariat to put it into practice as soon as possible. This will reflect the Secretariat's commitment to providing comprehensive and continuous guidance to mission leadership.

98. The Special Committee recommends that serious consideration be given to expanding training and staff development programmes in order to enhance and strengthen the effectiveness of civilian staff.

99. The Special Committee reminds the Secretariat of the importance of timely translation into all official languages of the documents relating to training for United Nations peace operations.

100. The Special Committee encourages, and stresses the importance of, a review of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations training procedures on the topic of diseases that peacekeepers may encounter. The Committee specifically welcomes programmes on combating tropical diseases, in particular malaria, and programmes that raise the level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS and reduce risky behaviour among United Nations peacekeepers. The Committee also encourages efforts to measure the effectiveness of these programmes.

9. Civilian police

101. The Special Committee recognizes the increasing role the civilian police component plays in United

Nations peacekeeping operations and expresses its appreciation for the work of the Civilian Police Division.

102. The Civilian Police Division should be encouraged to continue to strengthen the coordination of its activities with other units of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant areas of the United Nations in order to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of the civilian police in the field. The Special Committee recognizes the complementary role played by judicial experts (prosecutors, judges, corrections officers) in United Nations missions, when appropriate and called for in mission mandates.

103. The Special Committee takes note of the Secretariat's intention to continue drafting rules and procedures as part of the standardization of a United Nations civilian police administrative start-up kit, on subjects such as civilian police disciplinary measures. It further recommends that the Secretariat finalize this exercise in close consultation with Member States.

10. Mission leadership

104. In the context of United Nations peacekeeping missions in the field, the Special Committee recommends that mission leadership be instructed to avoid any public statement relating to charges against specific individuals from a mission that might prejudice the principle of presumptive innocence during inquiries and the judicial proceedings.

11. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

105. The Special Committee believes that effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes can play a critical role in peacekeeping operations, and welcomes the Secretariat's reiteration of its intention to include comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes in planning for future peacekeeping operations as appropriate. Where such programmes are included, their timely planning and start-up are critical for the success of peace processes. The Committee recognizes the importance of timely funding for the planning and early stages of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes mandated by the Security Council as part of peacekeeping operations, when necessary through the assessed budgets of peacekeeping operations, pending an effective strategy that includes voluntary and assessed funding and promotes coordination among all elements of the United Nations system and relevant partners and donors. The Committee continues to support the creation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration entry point in the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

12. Gender and peacekeeping

106. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat for its efforts in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the activities of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and General Assembly resolution 55/71. The Committee welcomes the inclusion of a gender perspective in policy development and the establishment of gender affairs offices in large, multidimensional missions and gender focal points in small missions. It commends the positive steps taken by the Gender Affairs Offices of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor to raise gender awareness and encourages the gender focal points in other missions to implement such programmes as appropriate.

107. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat for developing a training curriculum on gender awareness and sensitivity for military personnel and civilian police and welcomes the Secretariat's efforts, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, to conduct a training course for civilian staff on the impact of armed conflict on women and children.

108. The Special Committee reiterates the view that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should ensure that issues relating to gender are properly addressed, both in the field and at Headquarters, and that the work of gender focal points, which should be at sufficiently senior levels, should have the proper back-up in the Secretariat, with adequate resources allocated for this purpose.

109. The Special Committee stresses the need for ongoing reporting from the Secretary-General on how gender mainstreaming is being implemented in the field and at Headquarters.

13. Public information

110. The Special Committee underlines the important contribution that public information can make for the

successful implementation of mission mandates, and in this context recalls its request for the strengthening of planning and support for public information in peacekeeping operations. Taking note of General Assembly resolution 56/64 B, the Special Committee requests the Secretariat to pursue its efforts, through closer coordination between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information, to improve its capacity to deliver coherent guidance for public information activities in peacekeeping operations, and in particular to deliver day-to-day directions, both at Headquarters and to the relevant missions in the field, in crisis situations.

111. The Special Committee welcomes the intention of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to revitalize its web page in 2002 to make it a comprehensive source of information on the activities of the Organization, including peacekeeping training. In this regard, the Special Committee encourages the Department to aim at redressing the imbalance among the six official United Nations languages, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information. The Committee recommends that the Secretariat develop clear criteria for determining which United Nations documents relating to peacekeeping operations are made available only for official use by Member States and which are made available to the general public through the web site.

112. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to produce a comprehensive and updated edition of the publication *The Blue Helmets: A Review of United Nations Peace-keeping*, which was last published in 1996.

E. Need for enhanced interrelationships with other parts of the Secretariat

113. The Special Committee reiterates the importance of the links between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant parts of the United Nations and is of the opinion that departments and offices that play a role in peacekeeping support should have sufficient resources. In this context, the Special Committee invites the competent organs of the United Nations to make the appropriate resources available to such departments and offices in order both to enhance this relationship and to provide efficient support for peacekeeping operations on the basis of proper budgetary justification.

F. Safety and security

114. The Special Committee is gravely concerned about the growing number of attacks and other acts of violence against United Nations and associated personnel, and stresses the need for host countries and others concerned to take all appropriate steps to ensure their safety and security. In this context, the Special Committee takes note of the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and urges those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention as soon as possible.

115. The Special Committee reiterates the need to explore possibilities for further ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and in this context welcomes the decision of the General Assembly to establish an Ad Hoc Committee to consider the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on measures to strengthen and enhance the protective legal regime for United Nations and associated personnel (A/55/637). The Committee looks forward to the outcome of the Ad Hoc Committee's deliberations scheduled for April 2002.

116. The Special Committee emphasizes that status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements should include specific and practical measures to enhance personnel safety and security, based on the provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and welcomes the recommendation of the General Assembly, as contained in its resolution 56/217, that the Secretary-General continue to seek the inclusion of relevant provisions of the Convention in the status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements concluded by the United Nations.

117. The Special Committee continues to encourage the Secretariat to consider the safety and security of personnel in peacekeeping operations as a matter of the utmost priority. The Committee welcomes the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator and looks forward to close coordination between that Office and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Special Committee supports the establishment of an entry point for safety and security in the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit.

118. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to submit a progress report to the Committee at its next

session on how it utilizes the strengthened capacity of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator for enhancing the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel in response to recommendations set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/55/977).

119. The Special Committee urges the Secretariat to take measures to ensure that all personnel in a peacekeeping operation are provided with at least the minimum equipment required for safety. The Committee requests the Secretariat to define the minimum equipment required for this purpose.

120. The Special Committee welcomes the creation of mission training cells and hopes significant progress will be made in pre-mission and in-the-field training focusing on the safety and security of military, civilian police and other civilian personnel.

121. The Special Committee takes note of the need to further improve information collection, analysis and dissemination at Headquarters and in the field, and in this regard recommends that the strengthened capacity of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, especially the Situation Centre, be utilized, as recommended by the Secretary-General (see A/55/977, chap. III, sect. H).

122. The Special Committee requests that the Secretariat, in contracting air- and sea-lift services, give due attention to quality control and safety.

123. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to conduct expeditious, comprehensive, impartial and transparent investigations or inquiries into incidents leading to loss of life or serious injury among personnel deployed in United Nations peacekeeping missions, and to provide the Member States concerned with a copy of all internal United Nations investigations or inquiries, including the final outcome, at the earliest stage possible.

124. The Special Committee strongly reiterates that Member States concerned should be fully consulted and should be provided a timely account of all internal United Nations investigations or inquiries into incidents, including the final outcome, when there is likely to be a determination of criminal culpability involving any of their personnel.

125. The Special Committee takes note of the action taken by the Secretariat to raise awareness among mission staff in the field regarding basic precautions necessary to improve their ability to respond to specific threats associated with global terrorism, as well as the attention it has paid to the issue of protection from nuclear, biological and chemical threats and its ongoing work to formalize a policy on such threats in the field.

126. Considering that the safety of United Nations personnel is a matter of the utmost importance to all, the Special Committee believes that the Secretariat could benefit from the expertise of Member States' safety programmes, including in the areas of flight safety, vehicle safety, health and fire prevention. In this vein, the Special Committee encourages Member States to share with the Secretariat relevant information on their safety programmes.

G. Cooperation with regional arrangements

General

127. Bearing in mind the primacy of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Special Committee reaffirms the important contribution that regional arrangements and agencies can make to peacekeeping, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, where appropriate and when the mandate and scope of regional arrangements and agencies allow them to do so.

128. The Special Committee emphasizes that, in accordance with Article 53 of the Charter, no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council. Furthermore, the Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or contemplated by regional arrangements or regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

129. The Special Committee urges the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional arrangements and agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, scope and composition, to enhance the capabilities of the international community in the maintenance of international peace and security. It appreciates the possibility of the practical realization of such cooperation at the regional and subregional levels and encourages the Secretary-General to take concrete steps towards that end. In that regard, the Committee notes the successful cooperation

between the United Nations and a number of regional and subregional arrangements and agencies.

Enhancing Africa's peacekeeping capacity

130. The Special Committee commends the efforts of the Secretariat and others on their initiatives with regard to training and exchange of information for effective peacekeeping operations in Africa. The Special Committee also commends and supports the United Nations efforts in establishing the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa as a coordination mechanism with other subregional partners in the areas of conflict prevention and peace-building. The Special Committee believes this form of cooperation is a model that could be adapted elsewhere. The Committee looks forward to receiving information about these initiatives from the Secretary-General.

131. The Special Committee reiterates the view that efforts aimed at enhancing the capacity of African countries in the various aspects of peacekeeping are complementary to the obligations of all United Nations Member States under the Charter with regard to their contribution to maintaining international peace and security, including in Africa, and are not intended to replace the engagement of non-African countries in peacekeeping operations on the African continent.

132. The Special Committee maintains that international efforts aimed at enhancing the collective capacity of African countries to participate in peacekeeping operations should be focused on enhancing the institutional capacity of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (soon to become the African Union (AU)), in particular its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, through the provision of financial and technical assistance. In this connection, the Committee underlines the relevance and importance of the OAU/AU Peace Fund and urges Member States to contribute to it.

133. The Special Committee encourages Member States to contribute to current efforts to enhance the participation of African countries in peacekeeping operations, inter alia, through partnerships between States and in cooperation with the OAU/AU and subregional organizations in the fields of training, logistics, equipment and financial support. The Special Committee reiterates its view that the United Nations, in consultation with the OAU/AU and with the cooperation of Member States, should play an active role, especially in coordinating all those efforts, and urges Member States to contribute to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for that purpose.

134. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat for its actions with regard to training efforts to enhance peacekeeping capacity in Africa, as described by the Secretary-General in his report (A/56/732). The Committee is pleased to note that the Secretariat has extended its training efforts to African subregional organizations, as recommended in its report (A/55/1024).

135. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat for arranging orientation and training in New York for the head of the Early Warning Unit of the OAU/AU Conflict Management Centre in the framework of its programme for exchange of staff with the OAU. The Committee welcomes the Secretariat's plan to send an officer to OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa to train the staff and assist in strengthening the OAU situation room. While commending the Secretariat for its efforts, the Special Committee once again urges that discussions on the exchange of staff between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the OAU/AU be completed at the earliest opportunity.

136. The Special Committee looks forward to the consultations that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations intends to resume on the draft terms of reference for the proposed working group. The Special Committee looks forward to the submission of the relevant document to all interested Member States for early review, in the hope that it will be implemented before the end of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in September 2002.

H. Financial issues

137. The Special Committee again stresses that all Member States must pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions, and it reaffirms the obligation of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly, bearing in mind the special responsibility of permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963.

138. The Special Committee welcomes the recent increases in the rate of reimbursement, as regards both troop costs and contingent-owned equipment.

139. The Special Committee notes that there has been a marked improvement in addressing delays in the payment of reimbursements and claims. The Committee considers this is a highly commendable development and encourages continued progress. The Committee also notes that there are still contributors that have not yet been reimbursed for their participation in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and other closed missions.

140. The Special Committee stresses the importance of timely reimbursements to support Member States that contribute troops to peacekeeping operations. The Committee urges the Secretariat to proceed with the regular payments for personnel, starting with the first month of their presence in a United Nations mission, and to calculate an early contingent-owned equipment reimbursement for the first six months of service, payable no later than the end of that period. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Secretariat completes all contingent-owned equipment memorandums of understanding prior to the deployment of any national contingents to peacekeeping missions.

141. The Special Committee stresses the need to ensure efficiency, propriety, accountability, transparency and cost-effectiveness in the procurement process. Procurement should also fully reflect the international character of the Organization. The Committee encourages procurement from developing countries within the region concerned to meet the needs of missions when this is more efficient and cost-effective. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolutions 54/14 and 55/247. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its next session on progress made in this regard.

142. The Special Committee reiterates its support for a review of the personal baggage allowance for peacekeepers. Consideration should also be given to providing senior staff, officers, military observers and civilian police with the same travel arrangements as those provided for United Nations personnel at Headquarters in New York.

143. The Special Committee is concerned that offsets have been made from contingent-owned equipment and troop cost reimbursements by the Secretariat without prior consultation with the relevant troop-contributing countries. In some instances the offsets may have been unrelated to peacekeeping operations and could have been subject to negotiations. The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of the Secretariat adhering to the normal practice of consulting with and securing the consent of troop-contributing countries concerned before any offsets are applied.

I. Other matters

144. The Special Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring that measures with regard to conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building are coordinated and considers that this is crucial for building a solid foundation for peace. The Special Committee reiterates the importance of early planning and regular coordination for peacekeeping operations and other mandated activities designed to reduce the risk of resumption of conflicts and to contribute to creating the conditions most conducive to reconciliation, reconstruction and recovery.

145. The Special Committee stresses the importance of formulating appropriate exit strategies for future peacekeeping operations and welcomes the understanding reached on this issue by the Security Council, as expressed in the note by its President (S/2001/905).

Entitlements

146. The Special Committee notes with concern that the types and levels of allowances for United Nations international civilian staff, military observers and civilian police in peacekeeping operations can have an impact on the operational effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Committee therefore urges the Secretariat to ensure that the allowance structure is reviewed, taking into account the adverse conditions of life and work affecting personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations, that a fair service package is developed in an open and transparent manner and that timely information is given to Member States. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to report to it on action taken in this regard.

Rules of engagement

147. The Special Committee notes that the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, has prepared a revised document on the sample rules of engagement and looks

forward to further consultation before their finalization. This will not, however, obviate the need for the development of mission-specific rules of engagement, which should be developed in close consultation with troop-contributing countries concerned, including consultation on how to take into account the constraints of individual troop-contributing countries' domestic law. Once developed, these mission-specific rules of engagement should be applied uniformly, in conformity with mission mandates adopted by the Security Council.

Executive Committee on Peace and Security

148. The Special Committee welcomes the establishment of a support secretariat to service the Executive Committee on Peace and Security and hopes that this will allow the Executive Committee to fulfil more effectively its critical role in integrating and coordinating efforts undertaken by various actors involved in the maintenance of peace and security. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the performance of the Executive Committee.

Dag Hammarskjöld Medal

149. Noting the Secretary-General's intention to complete the production of the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal by May 2002, the Special Committee strongly encourages the Secretary-General to display the Medal permanently and publicly, along with a memorial book commemorating those who have fallen in the service of peace in United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Tenth anniversary of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations

150. Recognizing that May 2002 marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Special Committee expresses its intention to hold a special commemorative session during the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers

151. The Special Committee recommends that 29 May be designated the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, to be observed annually in tribute to all the men and women who have served and continue to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage, and to honour the memory of those who have lost their lives in the cause of peace.

152. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session recommendations on specific modalities for the annual observance of the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers throughout the United Nations system, including in the field where peacekeeping operations are present.

Mine Action Service

153. The Special Committee, recalling its recommendation to upgrade the Mine Action Service to a division and its support for the establishment of two separate divisions within the Office of Mission Support, notes that given the fact that the activities of the Mine Action Service fall outside the programme of work of the Office of Mission Support, the establishment of a new subprogramme called Mine action coordination will be proposed during the forty-second session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in June 2002.

Seminars on peacekeeping

154. The Special Committee appreciates the great value of the international seminars on peacekeeping operations arranged by Member States and encourages the conduct of such seminars in the future and the circulation of their outcomes to Member States. Such seminars provide a valuable opportunity to share experiences and develop a better understanding of the various facets of peacekeeping. The Committee commends all Member States that actively pursue a greater understanding of peacekeeping, particularly those countries willing to host conferences that attract wide participation. A list of seminars and conferences organized by Member States on peacekeeping operations and held since the last session of the Special Committee is contained in annex III of the present report.

Report of the Secretary-General

155. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to submit, six weeks prior to its 2003 session, a report on progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present report, covering those for which specific reports have not been requested.

Annex I

Composition of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations at its 2002 session

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Observers: Botswana, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Switzerland, European Commission, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Annex II

Briefings to the 2002 session of the Special Committee

1. In a series of presentations and exchanges of views with delegations, the Secretariat briefed the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations from 13 to 18 February and on 25 February 2002 on a number of the aspects of peacekeeping under consideration.

2. Briefings began with comments from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who responded to questions relating to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations that had been raised by the Committee in the course of the general debate. In particular, he discussed with delegations sample rules of engagement, issues regarding safety and security — specifically, concerns arising from the United Nations helicopter accident in Sierra Leone — recruitment and geographical distribution, entitlements and travel. The Under-Secretary-General also clarified the legal and judicial status of civilian police officers in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

3. The Office of Mission Support briefed the Committee on rapid deployment and materiel readiness.

4. The Committee heard a presentation by the Department of Political Affairs on the work of the Integrated Mission Task Force on Afghanistan.

5. The Military Division gave an update on the military aspects of the United Nations standby arrangements system and reported on the current status of military contributions.

6. The Special Committee was also provided with an overview of the activities of the Training and Evaluation Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

7. Representatives of the Office of Human Resources Management and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations gave a joint demonstration of the global, web-based Galaxy recruitment system.

8. With regard to safety and security of United Nations personnel, representatives of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations provided information on the work of that Office and the support it provides to the Department. The Office of Mission Support also briefed the Committee on the issue of safety in peacekeeping operations.

9. The Civilian Police Division provided a briefing on the United Nations Civilian Police Experts Conference, held in Helsinki on 14 and 15 February 2002.

Annex III

2001-2002 seminars and conferences*

Title of conference or seminar	*Location*	*Date*	*Sponsor/Organizer*
1. South Pacific Peacekeeping Seminar	Port Vila, Vanuatu	26-30 November 2001	Australia
2. Consultations on the development of practical guidelines for the establishment of correctional services within United Nations peace operations	Perth, Australia Dublin, Ireland Cornwall, Canada	28 October-2 November 2001 12-16 January 2002 3-6 March 2002	Canada/International Corrections and Prison Association (ICPA)
3. United Nations Civilian Police Experts Conference	Helsinki	14-15 February 2002	Finland/United Nations
4. 7th International Military Observer Course	Szolnok, Hungary	4-24 March 2002	Hungary
5. Seminar on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations in the 21st Century — An Analysis of the Recommendations of the Brahimi Panel Report	New Delhi	25-26 July 2001	India
6. United Nations Military Contingent Junior Officers Capsule	New Delhi	18 August-9 September 2001	India
7. United Nations Military Observers and Staff Officers Capsule	New Delhi	27 October-11 November 2001	India
8. International symposium — From peacekeeping to peace-building: Japan's role	Tokyo	6-7 February 2002	Japan
9. United Nations Day 2001 conference — Reforming United Nations peace operations: new challenges for peacekeeping training	Tokyo	23-24 October 2001	Japan/International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres and United Nations University
10. Military Observers Course	Nairobi	4-22 February 2002	Kenya
11. International Senior Officers Peace Support Operations Planning Course	Nairobi	4-15 March 2002	Kenya

* Seminars are listed in alphabetical order of host country; sponsors/organizers are listed in alphabetical order.

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Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 8 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw you attention to the latest attacks in the ongoing campaign of Palestinian terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

Just before midnight (local time) last night, a Palestinian terrorist infiltrated the Israeli community of Atzmona and began hurling grenades and firing indiscriminately in all directions. Five residents of Atzmona, all of them 18 years of age, were killed in the attack, and 23 others were wounded, many of them seriously. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

Also yesterday, a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up in the lobby of the Eshel Hashomron Hotel, near Ariel, yesterday afternoon. The blast wounded 11 people, one of them seriously. One of the wounded was an American women visiting with a group of Christian pilgrims. Both Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction and the terrorist organization the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine later claimed responsibility for the attack.

These attacks come in addition to numerous others that were thwarted by Israeli forces or alert citizens. Near the community of Karkur, an alert worker spotted a suspicious man carrying a pigeon coop and confronted him, at which time the man revealed the explosives strapped to his body before running away. Police were still searching for the would-be bomber yesterday.

These incidents are the latest manifestations of the continuing campaign of Palestinian violence that has been detailed in my letters dated 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December

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2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Israel holds the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman, Yasser Arafat, directly responsible for these attacks in the light of the continuing role of its forces in perpetrating terror attacks against Israeli civilians. Rather than taking concerted action to disarm and disable terrorist groups operating in Palestinian territory, as he has repeatedly promised to do and as the international community has consistently demanded of him, Chairman Arafat continues to incite his people to violence and to support acts of violence and terror.

Israel remains committed to negotiating a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the region on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) but maintains that such a settlement will remain elusive so long as terrorism persists with the support and the blessings of the Palestinian leadership. Israel cannot be expected to negotiate with the very same individuals that are encouraging the continuation of violence against Israelis, including innocent children and teenagers. The first step back to the negotiating table can only be the complete and unconditional cessation of hostilities, as mandated by both the Mitchell report and the Tenet understanding.

The international community must affirm the principle that any deliberate targeting of civilians is totally unacceptable and, within the context of its campaign against terrorism, demand that the Palestinian leadership take genuine action against

the terrorist organizations that it harbours in its territory. So long as the deliberate targeting of civilians is perceived as a legitimate tactic for the advancement of a political agenda, our efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement will be severely compromised. Only when the Palestinian leadership rejects terrorism in both word and deed, as is its obligation, will the parties be able to move forward towards a future of peaceful coexistence.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/865

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 95 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Letter dated 8 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries, I have the honour to bring to your kind attention the view of the Group in regard to the organization of the International Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, to be held in Kazakhstan in 2003.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 56/180, requested the Secretary-General to convene the aforementioned International Ministerial Meeting with the mandate of reviewing the current situation of transit transport systems, including the implementation of the 1995 Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation, and formulating, inter alia, appropriate policy measures and action-oriented programmes aimed at developing efficient transit transport systems.

The Group of Landlocked Developing Countries is of the view that the overarching aim of the International Ministerial Meeting should be to contribute to the speedy attainment by the landlocked developing countries of the United Nations goals and targets on poverty eradication, sustainable development and their effective participation in the world economy. In particular, the International Ministerial Meeting should adopt a global programme of action in order to ameliorate constraints imposed on them by the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets and prohibitive transit costs. Its outcome would be judged against its success in generating high visibility to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries, building up the global consensus on policies and measures to establish efficient transit systems and mobilizing strong international support to landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours.

The efficient transit systems will only be established through regional and subregional cooperative arrangements. Therefore, the task of the subregional or regional meetings is to formulate subregional agreed measures or action-oriented

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programmes for improving transit trade systems in the subregion, including "deliverables" on concrete subregional projects and initiatives.

As you may agree, the development of transit trade is a multifaceted complex issue, which includes political, legal, developmental, financial and technical aspects at bilateral, regional and global levels. These matters are addressed by different organizations. Therefore, the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries attaches utmost priority to a highly visible, efficient and well-coordinated preparatory process, which should be launched immediately. The International Ministerial Meeting should be regarded as a United Nations system-wide undertaking. The involvement of other relevant actors, such as the private sector, regional economic cooperation organizations, and professional bodies in the preparatory process would be critical to the success of the International Ministerial Meeting.

We are of the view that, on your behalf and in line with resolutions 56/180 and 56/227, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should be responsible for providing the overall coordination for the preparation and organization of the International Ministerial Meeting, in close cooperation with and with the full involvement of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as appropriate, and in collaboration with other United Nations system stakeholders, including regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, as well as other relevant international organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, the World Customs Organization and regional development banks. The Office of the High Representative should also be responsible for advocacy and mobilization of international political support for the International Ministerial Meeting.

We also stress the importance of mobilizing adequate extrabudgetary resources to support the preparatory activities and facilitate the participation of representatives of landlocked developing countries and their transit partners at the International Ministerial Meeting and its preparatory meetings, including those at the subregional and regional levels. To that end, we would like to request that with the support of the Office of the High Representative and in close cooperation with UNCTAD, you launch a strong campaign for resource mobilization.

We would also like to take this opportunity to reiterate the Group's position that the Office of the High Representative should have clearly identifiable posts dealing solely with the landlocked developing countries.

On our part, we pledge to provide our full cooperation to you in your efforts relating to the organization of the International Ministerial Meeting and its preparatory activities and the mobilization of voluntary resources.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 95 (a).

(*Signed*) Alounkeo **Kittikhoun**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries

United Nations A/56/866

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 122
Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

Final appropriation for the biennium 2000-2001

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/240 A of 24 December 2001, approved a combined revised appropriation and commitment authority of $2,561,578,000 for the biennium 2000-2001. The Assembly also decided, in the light of the need for precision in determining the required final level of appropriations and assessments, that it would revert to consideration of the final appropriation at its resumed fifty-sixth session in March 2002.

It is proposed in the present report that a final appropriation for the biennium 2000-2001 in the amount of $2,561,186,900 on the basis of actual expenditures be approved by the General Assembly.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/242, if a report is submitted late to conference services, the reasons therefor should be included in a footnote to the document. The required footnote was not included in the present submission.

02-28239 (E) 120302

Introduction

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/240 A of 24 December 2001, approved a combined revised appropriation and commitment authority of $2,561,578,000 for the biennium 2000-2001. The Assembly also decided, in the light of the need for precision in determining the required final level of appropriations and assessments, that it would revert to consideration of the final appropriation at its resumed fifty-sixth session in March 2002.

2. The actual expenditures recorded in closing the biennium accounts are presented in the final appropriation column of the appropriation table contained in section A of the draft resolution included in the annex to the present report. That table is the basis on which a final appropriation for the biennium 2000-2001 is sought.

3. By its resolution 56/240 B, the General Assembly also approved provisional estimates of income for the biennium. Actual income recorded to date is presented in section B of the draft resolution in the annex. Consequently, the Assembly is requested to approve the income estimate.

Action requested of the General Assembly

4. The General Assembly is requested to adopt a final appropriation resolution for the biennium 2000-2001 on the lines indicated in the annex to the present report.

5. Pending a determination of the final level of appropriations and income, no assessment action was taken at the fifty-sixth session in December 2001 to reflect the changes in requirements vis-à-vis the revised appropriation and estimates of income approved at the fifty-fifth session under General Assembly resolution 55/239 A to C of 23 December 2000. In accordance with the established practice of levying the regular budget assessments annually, it is proposed that the required additional assessment be taken into account at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly in the context of determining regular budget assessments for the year 2003, consistent with the provisions of regulation 5.2 (a) and (b) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

Annex

Draft resolution

A
Final budget appropriations for the biennium 2000-2001

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final appropriation for the biennium 2000-2001[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[2]

2. *Resolves* that for the biennium 2000-2001, the revised appropriation and commitment authority totalling 2,561,578,000 United States dollars approved in its resolution 56/240 A of 24 December 2001 shall be decreased by 391,100 dollars as follows, resulting in a final appropriation of 2,561,186,900 dollars:

Section		*Revised appropriation and the commitment authority approved in General Assembly resolution 56/240 A*	*Increase (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
		(United States dollars)		
Part I.	*Overall policy-making, direction and coordination*			
1.	Overall policy-making direction and coordination	45 469 800	257 500	45 727 300
2.	General Assembly affairs and conference services	445 868 700	898 800	446 767 500
	Total, part I	**491 338 500**	**1 156 300**	**492 494 800**
Part II.	*Political affairs*			
3.	Political affairs	161 749 000	(3 185 700)	158 563 300
4.	Disarmament	14 165 900	(378 600)	13 787 300
5.	Peacekeeping operations	70 816 400	(916 800)	69 899 600
6.	Peaceful uses of outer space	3 449 900	(79 900)	3 370 000
	Total, part II	**250 181 200**	**(4 561 000)**	**245 620 200**
Part III.	*International justice and law*			
7.	International Court of Justice	22 248 700	(62 300)	22 186 400
8.	Legal affairs	33 537 400	(234 400)	33 303 000
	Total, part III	**55 786 100**	**(296 700)**	**55 489 400**

[1] A/56/674.
[2] A/56/694.

Section		Revised appropriation and the commitment authority approved in General Assembly resolution 56/240 A	Increase (decrease)	Final appropriation
		(United States dollars)		
Part IV	*International cooperation for development*			
	9 Economic and social affairs	114 150 400	137 800	114 288 200
	10 Africa: New Agenda for Development	5 218 600	(145 500)	5 073 100
	11A Trade and development	82 499 800	(62 700)	82 437 100
	11B International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO	17 256 800	(417 300)	16 839 500
	12 Environment	8 596 800	(85 200)	8 511 600
	13 Human settlements	14 905 200	(90 200)	14 815 000
	14 Crime prevention and criminal justice	4 825 200	(100)	4 825 100
	15 International drug control	14 027 700	(1 200)	14 026 500
	Total, part IV	**261 480 500**	**(664 400)**	**260 816 100**
Part V	*Regional cooperation for development*			
	16 Economic and social development in Africa	71 481 500	554 100	72 035 600
	17 Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	53 899 900	(554 200)	53 345 700
	18 Economic development in Europe	39 163 100	(400)	39 162 700
	19 Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	76 872 000	(35 900)	76 836 100
	20 Economic and social development in Western Asia	45 698 200	31 300	45 729 500
	21 Regular programme of technical cooperation	41 210 400	(136 700)	41 073 700
	Total, part V	**328 325 100**	**(141 800)**	**328 183 300**
Part VI	*Human rights and humanitarian affairs*			
	22 Human rights	38 965 300	(908 900)	38 056 400
	23 Protection of and assistance to refugees	40 385 300	14 600	40 399 900
	24 Palestine refugees	24 314 700	(335 400)	23 979 300
	25 Humanitarian assistance	18 394 100	(100)	18 394 000
	Total, part VI	**122 059 400**	**(1 229 800)**	**120 829 600**
Part VII	*Public information*			
	26 Public information	141 282 100	(145 900)	141 136 200
	Total, part VII	**141 282 100**	**(145 900)**	**141 136 200**
Part VIII	*Common support services*			
	27 Management and central support services	437 961 000	1 638 800	439 599 800
	A. Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management	11 374 100	125 400	11 499 500
	B. Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	22 762 500	(39 000)	22 723 500
	C. Office of Human Resources Management	49 166 600	(74 500)	49 092 100
	D. Office of Central Support Services	230 721 500	(1 765 700)	232 487 200

Section		Revised appropriation and the commitment authority approved in General Assembly resolution 56/240 A	Increase (decrease)	Final appropriation
		(United States dollars)		
	E. Administration, Geneva	84 897 700	(6 900)	84 890 800
	F. Administration, Vienna	23 851 900	(115 900)	23 736 000
	G. Administration, Nairobi	15 186 700	(16 000)	15 170 700
	Total, part VIII	**437 961 000**	**1 638 800**	**439 599 800**
Part IX.	*Internal oversight*			
	28. Internal oversight	18 256 800	218 700	18 475 500
	Total, part IX	**18 256 800**	**218 700**	**18 475 500**
Part X.	*Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses*			
	29. Jointly financed administrative activities	7 605 100	(113 200)	7 491 900
	30. Special expenses	53 376 200	896 000	54 272 200
	Total, part X	**60 981 300**	**782 800**	**61 764 100**
Part XI.	*Capital expenditures*			
	31. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	49 401 600	(1 533 100)	47 868 500
	Total, part XI	**49 401 600**	**(1 533 100)**	**47 868 500**
Part XII.	*Staff assessment*			
	32. Staff assessment	331 459 400	4 385 000	335 844 400
	Total, part XII	**331 459 400**	**4 385 000**	**335 844 400**
Part XIII.	*Development account*			
	33. Development account	13 065 000	-	13 065 000
	Total, part XIII	**13 065 000**	**-**	**13 065 000**
	Grand total	**2 561 578 000**	**(391 100)**	**2 561 186 900**

B
Final income estimates for the biennium 2000-2001

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the biennium 2000-2001:

(a) The provisional estimates of income of 379,673,500 United States dollars approved by its resolution 56/240 B of 24 December 2001 shall be increased by 3,741,700 dollars as follows:

[illegible] section	[illegible] approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/240 B	[illegible] (decrease)	[illegible] estimate
	(United States dollars)		
1. Income from staff assessment	335 029 100	4 840 700	339 869 800
Total, income section 1	**335 029 100**	**4 840 700**	**339 869 800**
2. General income	43 729 700	605 600	44 331 300
3. Services to the public	918 700	(1 704 600)	(785 900)
Total, income sections 2 and 3	**44 644 400**	**(1 099 000)**	**43 545 400**
Grand total	**379 673 500**	**3 741 700**	**383 415 200**

(b) The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

(c) Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

C
Financing of the final appropriation for the biennium 2000-2001

The General Assembly

Decides that, for the biennium 2000-2001, the required additional assessment will be taken into account in the context of determining regular budget assessments for the year 2003 at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, consistent with the provisions of regulation 5.2 (a) and (b) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.